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J. W. Shepherd
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Oct 4th 1918

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

CUMBERLAND & WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1866).

VOLUME XVIII.—NEW SERIES.

EDITOR:

W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

KENDAL:
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1918.

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The Maps, Plans, and Drawings belonging to the Society are now deposited at Tullie House, where they are available for the use of Members. The key can be had on application to the Curator.

The exchange *Transactions* received by the Society are deposited in the Reference Library at Tullie House, where they can be consulted.

The Editor desires to express his thanks to Mrs. Hesketh Hodgson for the compilation of the General Index, and to Mr. J. F. Curwen for the index to Art. I.

MEETINGS HELD BY THE SOCIETY, 1917-18.

1.	Penrith	September 7th.
2.	Carlisle	May 7th.

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RULES OF THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

Adopted at the Jubilee Meeting, Sept. 7th, 1916.

I.—The Society shall be called "The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society."

II.—The Society, founded in 1866, shall have for its purpose the investigation, description and preservation of the antiquities, archæology and historical records of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the Sands.

III.—The Society shall consist of the original members and those who may have been or shall be elected either at a General or a Council Meeting, upon the nomination of two members.

IV.—There shall be a General Fund, and the Annual Subscription is 10/6, due and payable on July 1st in each year; and no member shall be entitled to the privileges of the Society while his or her subscription is in arrear. A composition of ten guineas shall constitute Life Membership; such composition-fees shall be invested.

V.—Departments of the Society's work are:—

(1) The Parish Register Section, founded in 1911, annual subscription 10/6, for which members shall receive the yearly volume of Registers.

(2) The Research Fund, founded 1907, minimum annual subscription 10/6; subscribers shall receive special copies of reports of explorations.

(3) The Record-Publication Fund, founded 1912, minimum annual subscription 10/6, for which subscribers shall receive the volumes issued by the assistance of the Fund, up to the amount of their subscriptions.

VI.—The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, an Editor or Editors, two Auditors, a Secretary or Secretaries, and a Treasurer, being honorary officers, who shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the members of the Society.

VII.—The management of the Society shall be in a Council consisting of the officers above-named, except the Auditors, and of twelve other members, who shall be annually elected at the same time as the other officers.

VIII.—On the recommendation of the Council, the Annual Meeting may elect, either as Patrons or as Honorary Members, such as by their eminence in antiquarian studies, or for their services rendered to the Society, or for other reasons, are deemed worthy of the honour.

IX.—The Society shall hold two or more meetings in each year at some convenient place, at which papers shall be read. The printing of papers in the *Transactions* shall be left to the discretion of the Editor or Editors, whose decision on all points regarding the editing of the *Transactions* shall be final.

X.—The Council shall have power to appoint Local Secretaries and Sub-Committees to assist in the work of the Society.

XI.—The Council shall meet about the month of April to discuss the place or places at which the Annual and other Meetings of the Society shall be held in the season next ensuing.

XII.—Members may introduce guests at the ordinary meetings of the Society.

ART. I.—*The Chorography, or a Descriptive Catalogue of the Printed Maps, of Cumberland and Westmorland.* By JOHN F. CURWEN, F.S.A.

Communicated at Penrith, Sept. 7th, 1917.

PREFACE.

FOR the sake of uniformity it now seems the wisest plan to catalogue the maps of English counties upon the foundations laid by previous writers. To do so, necessarily involves the study of their work, and to a certain extent the copying of their ascertained facts. Sir George Fordham broke the ground with his two admirable catalogues of the maps of Hertfordshire (1901-7) and Cambridgeshire (1908), and Mr. William Harrison followed in 1907-8, with his very useful descriptions of the maps of Lancashire and Cheshire. In 1911 Mr. Thomas Chubb, of the Map Room in the British Museum, contributed his catalogue of the Wiltshire maps, in 1913 his catalogue of the Gloucestershire maps, and in 1916 his most valuable work on the printed maps of Somersetshire. All these catalogues were contributed to the Archaeological Societies in their respective counties.

From them I have abstracted information respecting the engravers and publishers, and, perhaps what has been of even greater assistance, the date of the publication and reprintings of the various county atlases.

The catalogues already given to us have the maps arranged in strict chronological order, i.e., with the details of an original map separate from its many reprints which are themselves scattered widely throughout the pages; but, with all respect to the authors, I have departed from this form, hoping to facilitate research by

placing the various issues of each map together, and by giving a minute description of only those maps which I have been able to study.

The Typographical Antiquities of Ames and Herbert, and Richard Gough's *British Topography* have been most useful, and my thanks are due to Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford and Mr. W. T. Lancaster, F.S.A., of the Yorkshire Archaeological Library in Leeds, for their kindly assistance as to the early history of Christopher Saxton.

Notes and Abbreviations.

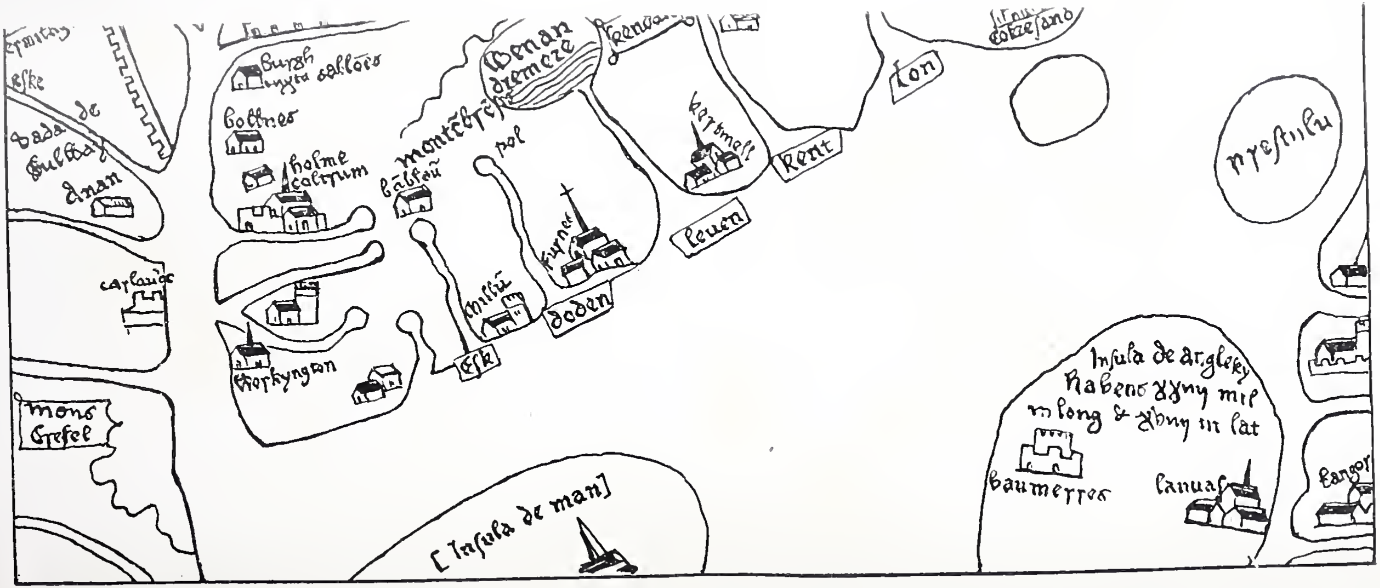
In the size of plates, the width is always given before the height.

The corners of the plates are referred to as the 1st for the top left hand, the 2nd for the top right hand, the 3rd for the bottom left hand, and the 4th for the bottom right hand.

Part I.

The period of the Dutch School, 1570-1673, with the Meridian taken through the Azores or Canary Islands, but with the Degrees not shown on the plates.

Apart from nautical maps cartography lay comparatively dormant from the second century days of Claudius Ptolemy, until he became the teacher of the modern world in the days of the Renaissance. During the Middle Ages geographical and astronomical questions seem to have raised no interest; even the theory of the sphericity of the earth was placed under the ban of the Church. It is true that we have at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and at the Cottonian Library in the British Museum, MSS. of Matthew Paris, C. 1259, in which he gives maps of England and Scotland, showing the "Murus Pictorum," but in which an imaginary bay covers the whole of our


Eske
de
Anan
Burgh
Boltnes
holme coltrum
Carlaile
Workyngton
Mons Grefel
Wenan dremere
Kendal
pol
Furnes
Esk
Doden
Leuen
Kent
Lon
Kertmell
Insula de man
Insula de angleley
Habens xxiiij mil in long & xxiiij in lat
Baumerres
Lanuas
Bangor

TO FACE P. 3.

area. It is also true that the Bodleian Library possesses a map of England and Scotland, dated about 1330, which is of great interest. It is drawn on two skins of vellum and was bequeathed to the University of Oxford by Richard Gough who says (*Brit. Topog.*, I, 76), that he purchased it in 1774 from Thomas Martin's sale of MSS. Unfortunately it is now in a very illegible state, which causes one to be all the more grateful to Mr. W. G. Collingwood for the great care which he has taken to reproduce faithfully that portion which covers our district. The principal places are named and distinguished by pictorial churches; Carlisle by a church and castle, Appleby, Brough, Millom and Wolsty are depicted by fortified towers, but not so Pendragon; Naworth and Holme Cultram are enclosed within battlemented curtains, whilst other places are shown by simple houses with red roofs. The 'Murus Pictorum' stretches from sea to sea; the roads are marked by lines and even with the miles in each stage; the rivers and sea are coloured green with their names attached; whilst "Montes Cumbrenses" form a chain of hills reaching to a large oval representing "Wenandremere." *

With the exception, however, of a few notable works such as these, little cartography was attempted until 1478, when Jacobus Angelus de Scarpario translated and published at Rome Ptolemy's great work with maps. In the beginning of the sixteenth century Nicolaus Donis

* The illustration is from a drawing by the Editor, based on a half-tone plate from Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society's *Transactions*, vol. xxv, but very considerably amended and revised by comparison with the original MS. map at the Bodleian Library. The revision has been kindly made by Mr. R. G. Collingwood and the Rev. H. M. Bannister, D.Litt., late of the Vatican Library, who have spent two mornings in trying to read the faded original; and they have recovered a number of names not seen on Gough's engraving in *British Topography*, vol. i, nor on plate ii in *National MSS. of Scotland*, part iii (1872), a double folio page in colours, photozincographed by Col. Sir H. James of the Ordnance Survey. Of these names, the Editor suggests that the place apparently at the head of Eskdale in Cumberland is meant for (Kirk) Bampton; the island between "Lyu'pole" (Liverpool) and Anglesey is Priestholm or Puffin Island, much out of proportion. Between Kendal and Shap there is a place of which the name looks like "Darem," and many names are not legible enough to copy. The name

of Ulm attempted to correct some of them, to which he added five more of his own, and adopted the new art of wood engraving for their reproduction.

From this period a new era in map-making commenced, although for many a long year it was retarded by the zeal and obstinacy with which geographers adopted all the mistakes of their predecessors. For instance, Agathodemon made a set of maps from Ptolemy's geography, and by a great error of longitude drew the Mediterranean 1,400 English miles too long, a mistake that was copied well into the middle of the sixteenth century, whilst the distance between Rome and Nürnberg, two of the best known places in Europe, varied some 500 miles from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. In 1630 Jodocus Hondius ventured to lessen the undue proportions of Asia, but the authority of Ptolemy proved to be too strong for the attempt to be repeated, and this at an age when Europeans were wandering over the whole world.

Of course Agathodemon's trouble, and the crux of all map construction, lay in the difficulty of representing portions of a spherical surface on a plane. The world is round but the map is flat, so that distortion somewhere is unavoidable; and although this may scarcely make itself evident in a parish area it becomes appreciable in the delineation of a county, and is a serious matter in surveying a continent. Therefore, map-construction virtually resolves itself into the drawing of two sets of lines, vertical and transverse, between which the point to

" Insula de Man " is in brackets in our illustration because it has been shifted a little to get it into the page.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood remarks :—" The half-tone block [mentioned above] is made from the plate in *National MSS. of Scotland*, part iii. I am not satisfied of the entire accuracy of this plate in every particular. Certain names exist on the original (e.g. at the heads of Eskdale and Dunnerdale which do not appear on it at all; other names are curtailed, e.g. ' mont(es) c(um)bre(n)ses.' This leads me to believe that the plate is photographed from a drawing, as a photograph from the original would have preserved the forms even of the undecipherable names. Further, it seems almost certain that the map was very much more legible in 1872 than it is now. I have been over every name in North England, with the help of the Rev. H. M. Bannister, and we were unable to read quite half of them; in many cases no ink was visible at all."

be fixed must be marked off relatively to that point which the place bears on the sphere with reference to the circles of longitude and latitude. And to obtain these lines many forms of projection were adopted, more or less of a perspective character, until, in the year 1569, Gerhard Kramer of Flanders introduced his cylindrical system, known as Mercator's Projection, which if not less free from distortion, was at least more simple to deal with. By degrees Kramer gathered a school about him, including Jodocus Hondius and his son Henricus, as well as many others to whose works we shall have occasion to refer. But perhaps the chief cause why the centre of cartographic activity moved from Germany to Holland was the production of the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum;* a work brought out in 1570, in which the best maps from all countries were collected together, re-engraved, and published by Abraham Ortelius of Antwerp. Its fame grew rapidly, and editions appeared one after the other as quickly as they could be printed, in German, French, Dutch, English and Italian.

The instruments used and the procedure adopted in Flanders differed little from those used and adopted by Ptolemy. From the top of a windmill or tower the direction of the villages and the natural features of the landscape were fixed, with the aid of a Cross-staff, as precisely as possible, and their distances apart as well as from the point of observation were estimated from local sources of information. Lineal measurement was rarely resorted to. Therefore, although here and there traditional blunders were slowly corrected, nothing new was created excepting by way of reproduction brought about by the excellent engravers of this Dutch school. Their maps flourished with some considerable pictorial effect, the blank spaces were abundantly filled with scroll-ornament and heraldic shields, and the sea was enlivened with sailing ships and allegorical marine monsters.

Christopher Saxton.

The great woollen trade between Holland and Yorkshire, as also the arrival of Dutchmen to drain the morasses of our plains, naturally led to a closer intercourse between the two nations in matters of science and art. So that although to Humphrey Lloyd of Denbighshire is due the honour of making the first modern map of England and Wales, reprinted in Ortelius' *Additamentum Theatri Orbis Terrarum* (1533), it is somewhat natural to find that it was the scion of an old Yorkshire family, Christopher Saxton, who immediately followed and surpassed his leader.

Saxton lived at Bramley, near Leeds, according to the following extracts from the Registers :—

> Baptisms, 1575. "Agnes, child of Christopher Saxton of Bramley."
> Burials, 23rd Feb. 1576. "Agnes, child of Christopher Saxton of The rydge Bramley."

Turning to Thoresby's *Ducatus* we find under Armley, then a village between Bramley and Leeds :—

> "In this neighbourhood are other monuments of the Danish times, as particularly Tingley, or more truly Ting-law or low, as it is in the best map that was ever made for this county, and was performed by Mr. Christopher Saxton who lived at or very near that place."

Christopher was educated at Cambridge, and proceeding to London, he fortunately became attached to the household of Thomas Seckford* whose powerful assistance and influence with Queen Elizabeth enabled Saxton to procure a licence, "to imprint maps for England or any county therein for ten years" (Ames and Herbert, *Typographical Antiq.*, vol. iii, pp. 1649-50). Special facilities were granted that he "be assisted in all places where he shall come for the view of such places to describe certein counties in cartes, being thereunto appointed by her

* Master of Requests and of the Court of Awards.

Majestie's bill under her signet." To obviate the difficulties of travelling through Wales, further injunctions were sent to "all justices of peace, mayors and others in Wales to see him conducted unto any toure, castle, highe place or hill, to view that countrey, and that he may be accompanied with ij or iij honest men, such as do best know the countrey, for the better accomplishment of that service; and that at his departure from any towne or place that he hath taken the view of, the said towne do set forth a horseman that can speke both Welshe and Englishe, to safeconduct him to the next market-towne" (Acts of the Privy Council, 1575-7).

This laborious task of personally surveying and delineating each county, the first of its kind in England, and, for a century at least, the foundation for all subsequent attempts, was commenced in 1574 and completed by the year 1579.

The coloured maps, published separately on thirty-six folio sheets, were engraved by Ryther, Hogenberg and others. AUGUSTINE RYTHER, a native of Leeds, who in London had his "shoppe a little from Leadenhall next to the sign of the Tower" (Ames and Herbert, *Typographical Antiq.*, 1790, vol. iii, p. 1652). His name occurs on the Cumberland and Westmorland map (1576), Durham, Gloucestershire (1577), and Yorkshire (1577) maps. REMIGIUS HOGENBERGIUS, a native of Mechlin, came to England about 1560 and entered the service of Archbishop Parker about 1573 (see Strype's *Life of Parker*, p. 541). He is said to have engraved the maps of Kent with Surrey, Sussex and Middlesex (1575), Wiltshire, Devonshire (1575), Salop, Hereford, Lincoln with Nottingham, Lancashire and Montgomery. LENAERT TERWOORT, of Antwerp, engraved Leicestershire and Warwickshire (1576). NICHOLAS REYNOLDS, of London, only engraved Hertfordshire (1577). FRANCIS SCATTER engraved Cheshire and Staffordshire.

Lord Scrope refers to the map of Cumberland and Westmorland when writing to Lord Burghley as follows :—

> I have caused my man to make a tract of the howses and townes neare adjoyninge the borders of both realmes, and the devidinge of this marche from Scotland and the Mydle marche, by the ryvers, hills and other bounders, which I truste ar truelie and lardgelie sett downe in this inclosed plott as towchinge the outwardes. And for the inward partes, yf it please your lordship to peruse Christofer Saxton, his particular mappe of Westmerland and Comberland, set oute by Austin Ryvers anno 1576, your lordship maye plainely understand by thadvertisment of any outerage, in what offyce or signorie the same shall be committed.—Carlisle, Sep. 18, 1590. H. Scrope. (Cal. Border Papers I. 1560-1594.)

1579. The coloured maps were brought together as an Atlas, with a title page, a frontispiece map of England, signed "Augustinus Ryther Anglus Sculpsit An. Dni. 1579," a set of eighty-four coats of arms, a list of bishoprics, cities, market towns, castles, churches, rivers, bridges, forests and enclosures in each county, and with an Index.

WESTMORLAND and CUMBERLAND. A very beautiful map and truly wonderful considering the instruments available and the difficult nature of the ground. The county of Cumberland is tinted a delicate yellow and Westmorland a pale rose, and the boundaries are accentuated by gradated tones darkening toward the edge. The lakes are fairly true in form, and, with the rivers and streams, are coloured a silvery-blue tint ; Rydal Water, with a large island in the centre, is shown as covering an area much larger than it does at present, and the size of Burnmoor Tarn is somewhat exaggerated. Bright vermilion coloured bridges span the rivers but there are no roads indicated. Churches and chapels, castles and towers, as well as many gabled halls, are shown and coloured with a glazed red. Hills are shown pictorially in size according to their importance, the parks are surrounded by palisades, with a deer in that of Greystoke. The sea is uniformly dotted over and enlivened with finely engraved ships in full sail, fishing boats and dolphins.
Size of plate, $19\frac{9}{16}$ by $15\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

1st corner, a brilliantly coloured cartouche with Jacobean panel inscribed " WESTMORLANDIAE et Cumberlandiae Comit : noua vera et Elaborata descriptio. Ano. Dñi. 1576."
2nd corner, the Royal Arms quarterly :—1 and 4 France, 2 and 3 England, within the garter and surmounted by the Imperial Crown with the words " Elizabeth Regina " engraved beside it. Supporters a crowned Lion and Dragon standing upon a cartouche inscribed DIEV . ET . MON . DROYT .
3rd corner, a thin label inscribed :—CHRISTOPHORVS SAXTON DESCRIPSIT with a large pair of dividers stretching over a Scala Miliarium showing 10 miles to the $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches. Below a label inscribed :—AVGVSTINVS. RYTHER. ANGLVS. SCVLPSIT. AN. DN̄I. 1576.
4th corner, the arms of Thomas Seckford in a shield with mantle, helm, crest and motto.
Margin, composed of an ornamental band of leaves with the words Septentrio, Meridies, Oriens and Occidens inserted within panels in the centre of each side.

1642. A reprint " graven at the charges of a Private Gentleman for the Publicke Good, now newly Revised Amended and Reprinted for William Webb at the Globe in Cornehill."

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. This is a reprint with only the boundaries washed in colour, with the title and date altered, and with the Royal Arms adjusted to include Scotland and Ireland.
Size of plate :—$19\frac{9}{16}$ by $15\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
1st corner, the whole of the title within the panel has been erased, and substituted by :—" COMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND exactly described 1642."
2nd corner, the arms of France and England have been erased to make way for a Quarterly quartered coat, viz. :—1st and 4th grand quarters, France and England quarterly ; 2nd grand quarter, Scotland ; 3rd grand quarter, Ireland. The Unicorn of Scotland now becomes the Sinister supporter in place of Elizabeth's Dragon. The words " Elizabeth Regina " have been clearly erased on either side of the Imperial Crown.
3rd corner, this curiously remains the same with Ryther's name and the original date.

4th corner, the arms of Thomas Seckford as before but not blazoned.
Margin, as in the 1576 impression.

1652 and 1665. Reprints by Peter Stent, but with the marginal ornament much defaced.

1689-90. A reprint in the "*Shires of England and Wales* Described by Christopher Saxton Being the Best and Original Mapps with many Additions and Corrections by Philip Lea at the Atlas and Hercules in the Poultry, Cheapside." No text on back.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. A map taken from the same plate as Ryther's and altered by the addition of dotted lines dividing off the Wards, and by marking the main roads. The " PICTES " wall is now embellished with battlements.
Size of plate, 19½ by 15½ inches.
1st corner, a cartouche inscribed :—" COMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND Exactly described." The date has been erased and the following substituted :—" By C. S. Corrected & Amended with many additions by P. Lea." Below are five shields, the first three bearing the arms of Marcatus E.,* Ran. Mescheins and Andrew Harkley, the last two blank. Below again the beautifully engraved ships and dolphins have been erased to make room for the insertion of five Roman altars.
2nd corner, the Royal Arms, with the words " Elizabeth Regina " plainly erased.
3rd corner, the inscribed labels and scale of miles have been erased to make room for a plan of " Carlile " directly copied from Speed.
4th corner, the arms of Thomas Seckford with a new Scala Miliarium engraved above it.
Margin, remains the same. An imprint :—" sold by Geo. Willdey at the Great Toy, Spectacle, China-ware & Print Shop, the corner of Ludgate Street, near St. Pauls, London " has been erased from below.

* Mr. William Farrer writes :—" I have not the least idea who ' Marcatus ' was ; I should say a pure phantom earl." It has been suggested that he represents Morcar, the last pre-conquest earl of Cumbria.

1607. Our topographical literature commences, of course, with the monumental works of Leland and Camden. The former at the most critical period when he had encouragement from Henry VIII to ransack the libraries and even to save as much of their contents as he could, before the dissolving hand of the monarch and the avarice of his ministers proceeded to spoil the monasteries ; the latter, when still a lad at the University, was put upon " restoring antiquity to Britain, and Britain to antiquity " by the Dutchman Ortelius. How far Saxton inspired Camden we cannot say ; both of their works were remarkable and the one as important as the other, so that it is only fitting to find the two brought together to illustrate and describe each other. This was accomplished in the 4th or last Latin edition of the *Britannia*, and the last which Camden himself published in 1607. The plates were re-engraved and reduced in size ; thirty-four being the work of William Kip of London, who is mentioned by Walpole as an engraver in 1603, and seventeen the work of William Hole (Walpole's *Catalogue of Engravers*, p. 32). The Latin text was printed on the back of each map. The counties of Cumberland and Westmorland are now separated, each being the work of William Kip.

1610. A reprint in the first English edition of Camden, by Philemon Holland, physician at Coventry, distinguished by having no text on the back.

WESTMORLAND. The county boundaries are indicated by fine dotted lines with a clever omission down " Wynandermere flu " ; the towns are marked in upright lettering, villages in italics, churches with two spired steeples or only one according to their importance, and castles with two square towers ; hills and trees are shown pictorially, parks surrounded by palisades, lakes in fairly good form, rivers with bridges spanning them but no roads ; there is no attempt made to indicate the degrees of longitude and latitude.

Size of plate, 12½ by 10½ inches.

2nd corner, a cartouche bearing the inscription :—" WESTMORLANDIAE Comitatus qui olim Spectauit ad BRIGANTAS."
4th corner, an ornamental panel bearing :—Scala Miliarium, with a rule showing 8 miles to the $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and below the inscription :—" Christophorus Saxton scripsit William Kip sculpsit."
Margin, formed of a single line with " Septentrio," " Oriens," " Meridies," and " Occidens " in the centre of each side.

CUMBERLAND. A similar map to the above.
Size of plate, $12\frac{3}{4}$ by $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
1st corner, a cartouche bearing the inscription :—" CVMBRIA Sive CUMBERLANDIA Quae olim pars Brigantum."
3rd corner, a semi-compass upon a rule showing 10 miles to the 2 inches, and below " Scala Miliarium " in one panel, and the inscription " Christophorus Saxton Descripsit Wilhelmus Kip Sculpsit " in another.
Sea space is dotted over and covered with the word OCEANVS and long knotted flourishes.
Margin formed of a single line with the terms of orientation omitted.

1637. A reprint in Philemon Holland's second edition, distinguished from the last by having plate numbers inserted in the 3rd corner.

WESTMORLAND. An unaltered impression with the plate number 53 added.

CUMBERLAND. An unaltered impression with the plate number 54 added.

We cannot leave Christopher Saxton without noting that in the year 1596 he spent twenty-three days in Manchester, measuring and describing the town. This is recorded in Dr. John Dee's private Diary, printed in 1842 for the Camden Society, in which he describes his own coming to Manchester on the 15th of February, 1596, his installation as Warden of the College on the 20th, and proceeds :

June 14th, Mr. Harry Savill, the antiquary came to me.
June 15th, I wrote by Mr. Harry Savill to Christopher Saxton at Denningly. (Denningly is 3 miles N.E. of Dewsbury.)

June 21st, Mr. Christopher Saxton cam to me.
July 5th, Mr. Savill and Mr. Saxton cam.
July 10th, Manchester town described and measured by Mr. Christopher Saxton.
July 14th, Mr. Saxton rode away.

Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete* brings the life to a close by saying :—

> As this parish (Batley) was the residence, this church (Woodkirk) in all probability was the place of interment of Christopher Saxton of Dunningley, the first English chorographer, whose maps of England, the fruit of an actual survey which took up nine years, have never been surpassed, scarcely equalled in exactness.

Pieter van den Keer.

1599. Peter Keer issued at Amsterdam a collection of twenty-eight coloured maps of the counties of England and Wales, in oblong 8vo size. The titles were in Latin, but the backs were free from text ; some are inscribed :— Petrus Kaerius coelavit, while others bear the date 1599. The British Museum has no specimen of the map for the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

1617. An uncoloured reprint similar to the above but with the abridged Latin text of Camden's *Britannia* on the back. The plates are numbered in the 4th corner.

1620. An uncoloured reprint with the abridged English text of Speed's *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine.* It was published as "*England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland Described and Abridged*, with ye Historic Relation of things worthy memory from a farr larger Voulume Done by John Speed. Anno Cum privilegio 1620."

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. A small clearly printed map, copied from Saxton in the details and the spelling of names. The county boundaries are indicated by

dotted lines, excepting along Windermere ; the names of the towns and principal villages are set down ; the churches are marked by spires upon small circles, or, for the larger towns, upon two circles one within the other ; the hills are shown pictorially ; the lakes are but poor, whilst the rivers are too heavily delineated and only the bridges at Levens and Kirkby Lonsdale are shown ; there are no roads, neither is there any attempt to indicate the degrees of longitude and latitude.

Size of plate, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

4th corner, a cartouche, with a cherub's head at the top, inscribed :—" Westmorland and Comberlãd," with the plate number 40.

2nd corner, a panel bracketted out from the margin bearing " Scala Miliarium," with a rule showing 10 miles to $\frac{5}{8}$ths of an inch.

Margin formed with two plain lines with " Septentrio," " Oriens," " Meridies " and " Occidens " in the centre of each side.

Back. " WESTMORLAND. Chapter XL. Westmorland, by some late Latine writers is called Westmaria . . . Barony of Kendale or Candale, that is, the dale by Can, taking the name of the River Can that runs through it."

1627, 1666, and 1676. Reprints with no text on back.

John Speed.

John Speed, historian and cartographer, is said, by Fuller, to have been born at Farringdon, i.e., Farndon, Cheshire, in 1552 (*Enc. Brit.*). Following his father's trade he was admitted to the Merchant Taylor's Company in 1580, and was married two years later. Taking a keen interest in antiquities he received from Sir Fulke Greville (Lord Brooke) an allowance in order that he might devote his whole time to the study, with the result that he was enabled to publish a *History of Great Britaine* in six volumes. To illustrate this work he issued, between 1608 and 1610, a series of fifty-four coloured maps of the counties of England and Wales, without text or imprint, without the shield in the 1st corner filled in with arms,

and without the sea being marked over with waves. They were copied from Saxton and John Norden * and were nearly all engraved by Jodocus Hondius † and Abraham Goos.‡ On the 29th April, 1608, a grant was made "To George Humble of privilege, for 21 years, to print a book compiled by John Speed, called 'The Theater of the Empire of Great Britayne, with cartes and maps'" (Cal. St. Papers, Domestic, 1603-10, p. 425).

1610. In the maps brought together as an Atlas, entitled *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*, the colour was still retained and imprints were added at the foot. The Cumberland map:—"Performed by Iohn Speed, and are to be sould in Popes head Alley by the Exchang by I. Sudbury and Georg Humble Cum Privilegio anno Domini 1610." The Westmorland map:—"Performed Iohn Speede and are to be sold by George Humble in Popes head alley against the Exchange." The backs of both maps are plain.

1611. Reprinted without colour but with a description of the county on the front page and a list of the towns, arranged in alphabetical order, on the back.

WESTMORLAND. A somewhat refined copy of Saxton. The county boundaries are indicated by fine dotted lines, passing down the centre of Wynander mere flud to Winster; the towns are marked in upright lettering, but only the villages possessing churches are named, which gives the map a much more open appearance; the hills are more numerous and better drawn pictorially; the parks are surrounded by palisades; the rivers are spanned by bridges

* Norden only surveyed seven counties, viz.:—Essex (1584), Hertfordshire and Middlesex (1593), Surrey, Sussex, Hants, and Cornwall.

† Hondius received a letter from Camden saying that he had recommended him to Speed whom he calls *summa industrium*. Joost de Hondt was born at Walkene in Flanders, 1563, and applied himself from his earliest youth to the art of design. After the Duke of Anjou's treachery to the States he took refuge in England, 1583, set up in London as a maker of charts and distinguished himself by engraving two of the largest then known globes. In 1594 he returned to Amsterdam where he executed many maps, particularly those of Mercator's Great Atlas, and died there in 1611.

‡ Walpole's *Catalogue of Engravers*, p. 33.

but there are no roads; there is no attempt to indicate the degrees of longitude and latitude.
Size of plate, 20¼ by 15¼ inches.
2nd corner, a very elaborate cartouche bearing the inscription :—" THE COUNTIE WESTMORLAND AND KENDALE THE CHEIF TOWNE DE SCRIBED With the Arms of such Nobles as have been Earles of either of them." Above, the Royal Arms, within the Garter, covered by a mantle with Sovereign's Helm and Crest. Supporters, a beautifully engraved Lion and Unicorn.
1st corner, a bracketted out panel engraved with a plan of Kendal with directory notes on the right side and a history of Malcolm, King of Scots' marriage with Margaret attached to the bottom.
3rd corner, the arms of Raphe Nevill, within a laurel border supported on a Jacobean bracket surmounting a panel bearing three shields with the arms of John, Duke of Bedford, John, Duke of Somerset, and John de Foix. A female figure sitting with a book in her left hand as a supporter.
4th corner, a full wheeled compass supported upon a Jacobean bracket surmounting a panel inscribed " The Scale of Miles " with a rule beneath showing 9 miles to the 3⅝ inches. Below, the inscription :—" Performed Iohn Speede and are to be sold by George Humble in Popes head alley against the Exchange." A female figure sitting with a book in her right hand and dividers in her left, as a supporter.
Margin, ornamented with a twisted ribbon round a central rod with panels left in the centre of each side for the words, " North," " South," " East " and " West."
Back. Chap 44 WESTMORLAND (page) 85. There is no headpiece. The initial letter W is ornamented with an open foliage design and contained within a border composed of two outer and one inner lines between which are small circular dots with a leaf at each corner. The English text in 11 paragraphs. The sig. letters Y2.
On page 86, WESTMORLAND Booke 1. Beneath a scrolled headpiece, 8 by 2 inches, with a plain shield in the centre, " An Alphabetical Table of all Townes, Riuers, and memorable places mentioned in Westmorland," arranged in six columns, and a triangular tailpiece at the bottom.

CUMBERLAND. A somewhat similar map, only Brougham Castle is here written " Broughton Cast."
Size of plate, 20¼ by 15¼ inches.

The left inner margin branches out into a ring of 3¾ inches diameter in which is inscribed :—CUMBERLAND AND THE ANCIENT CITIE CARLILE DESCRIBED WITH MANY MEMORABLE ANTIQUITIES THEREIN FOUND OBSERVED. On the left side the Lion of England holding a standard bearing the emblem of the Rose, on the right side the Unicorn of Scotland holding a standard bearing the emblem of the Thistle. A small coat of the Royal Arms lies between the banners. Representations of four Roman altars fill the rest of the margin. At the foot but a little to one side is a canopy inscribed " Henry Clifford Earle " over his chequered shield, and beneath this again a rule showing ten miles to the 2½ inches.

The right inner margin branches out into a similar ring inscribed with a history of the Picts Wall, with nude figures on either side bearing standards showing the emblems of the Fleur-de-lis and the Tudor Portcullis. A medal between the banners bearing the legend L. SEPT. SEVERUS. PIUS AUG. BRIT. Beneath another Roman altar, and three shields bearing the arms of " Marcatus, Ran. Mescheins, and Andrew Harkley, the Earles of Carlisle." In the bottom corner, a plan of the walled city with directory notes. At the foot a representation of a battle in solid formation, and beneath this the imprint :—Performed by Iohn Speed, and are to be sould in Popeshead Alley, by the Exchange by I. Sudbury and Georg Humble Cum. Privilegio Anno Domini 1610.

Outer Margin ornamented with discs threaded to a central rod, with panels left in the centre of each side for the words " North," " South," " East," and " West."

Back. Book 1. CVMBERLAND Chap. 45. (page) 87. A zigzag headpiece with the rose, thistle and fleur-de-lis emblems. The initial letter C. is ornamented with open foliage design and contained within a border composed of two outer and one inner lines between which are small dotted circles with a leaf at each corner. The English text in 10 paragraphs. The sig. letters X 2. On page 88, Book 1, CVMBERLAND Chap. 45. Beneath a scrolled headpiece, 7¾ by 1¾ inches, with an oval in the centre " An Alphabetical Table of all the Townes, Riuers, and Places mentioned in Cumberland " arranged in six columns. No tailpiece.

1614. A second edition, with plates unaltered ex-

cepting that the Latin names are added where Roman stations exist, and that the text on the back has been reset.

WESTMORLAND.
Back, Booke 1 WESTMORLAND. Chap. 43, (page) 85. A ringed headpiece with fruit design. The initial W has the same foliage design only it is contained within a border of twisted rope and ball. The English text in eleven paragraphs. The sig. letters Aaa. On page 86, Booke 1. WESTMORLAND. Chap. 43, with the same headpiece, list of Towns and tailpiece.

CUMBERLAND. With the sig. letters Bbb.

1616. The first Latin edition by Philemon Holland, with text on the back, and dedicated to King James. There is no ornamental heading to the chapter.

1627. The third English edition. The maps are precisely the same as the 1614 edition, but the text has been again reset.

WESTMORLAND. Book 1. Chap. 43 (page) 85. The same ringed headpiece with fruit design. The initial W has the same foliage design only it is contained within a border of two plain lines. The English text in eleven paragraphs. The sig. letters Aaa.
On page 86, Book I. WESTMORLAND Chap. 43. The same headpiece with a plain shield, but the tailpiece is now more rectangular with cherubs holding a laurel wreath around the crowned Tudor Rose.

1646. The second and last Latin edition by Philemon Holland. As in the first translation there is no scroll heading to the chapters, and the Latin text is on the back. The initial letter is contained within a dotted border.

1650. The fourth English edition, distinguishable by the imprint, " are to be sold by Roger Rea the Elder and Younger at the Golden Crosse in Cornhill agat

ye Exchange." Initial letter with shaded leaf decoration and no marginal lines. Above the list of towns a scroll heading with blank *oval* shield.

1662. By this time Bassett and Chiswell appear to have become possessed of the plates, as we find them issuing the maps, without any text on the back, imprinted, " to be sold by Thomas Bassett in Fleet street and Richard Chiswell at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard."

1676. This is Bassett & Chiswell's main edition, and although the title page says " In this New Edition are added the Principal Roads and their Branches leading to the Cities and Chief Towns in England and Wales, with their computed distances," the maps of Westmorland and Cumberland do not show them.

WESTMORLAND. The map appears to be an unaltered impression of the 1614 edition, excepting that a shield bearing the arms of Francis Fane E, has been added in the 1st corner, and the imprint in the 4th corner, altered to " Performed Iohn Speede and are to be sold by Thomas Bassett in Fleetstreet, and Ric. Chiswell in St. Paul's Churchyard."

Back. Book 1 WESTMORLAND. Chap. 43 (page) 85. There is no ornamental headpiece. The initial W is surrounded by shaded foliage without any marginal lines. The English text in eleven paragraphs. The sig. letters Aaa. On page 86 the Alphabetical Table of Towns is carried up to the top of the page, the lower half of which has five lines, two and three, drawn across the blank space.

CUMBERLAND. Likewise an unaltered impression of the 1614 edition excepting that a shield bearing the arms of Prince Rupert D. of Cumberland has been added to the 1st corner, that two shields bearing the arms of James Hay E. of Carlile and Charles Howard E. have been added on the right hand side, and that the imprint has been altered to " Performed by Iohn Speed and are to be sould by Tho. Bassett in Fleetstreet and Richard Chiswell in St. Pauls Churchyard."

Back. Book 1 CUMBERLAND Chap 44, page 87. There is no ornamental headpicce. The initial C is surrounded by shaded foliage without any marginal lines. The English text in ten paragraphs. The sig. letters Bbb. On page 88 the Alphabetical table is now arranged in scven columns, and carried to the top of the page with two lines beneath to fill in the blank space.

1743. A set of fifty-eight maps, either coloured or plain, without any text on the back and imprinted :— sold by Henry Overton at the White Horse without Newgate, London.

WESTMORLAND. A much worn impression coloured around the boundaries and with thc roads added in double lines.
2nd corner, below the title a linc has bcen added and beneath this the imprint, " Sold by Hen. Overton at the White Horse without Newgate, London."
4th corner, bclow the Scale of Miles, Bassett & Chiswell's imprint has been erased.
Back. The back is plain.

CUMBERLAND. This is a similar worn impression with the engraving touched up, notably in the nude figures on the right hand side and in the lines of the river in the plan of Carlisle. The drawing of the City walls has been entirely spoilt. In the imprint the words " Performcd by Iohn Speed and are to be sould " have been retained, to which has been added " by Henry Overton at the White Horse without Newgate London." The chief difference is the delineation of the main roads by double lines.
Back. The back is plain.

Jacob van Langeren.

1635. He brought out a small book entitled " A Direction for the English Traviller By which he shal be inabled to Coast about all England and Wales. And also to Know how farre any Market or noteable Towne in any Shire lyeth one from an other . . . . . As also the distance betweene London and any other Shire or great towne . . . . By the help also of this worke one may

Know (in what Parish, Village, or Mansion House soever he be in) What Shire he is to passe through & which way he is to travell till he come to his journies End . . . . . Are to be Sold by Mathew Simons at the Golden Lion in Ducke Laine Ao. 1635. Jacob van Langeren sculp." . . . . A thumb-nail map, 10 miles to the quarter inch engraved on the 4th corner of a plate measuring 4 by 4 inches. The larger portion of the plate is occupied by a triangular table of distances between the towns.

1636. A reprint exactly the same, saving the date.

1650. A reprint issued by John Garrett, at the South Entrance of ye Royal Exchange in Corn-hill.

1643. An enlarged edition sold by Thomas Jenner at the South Entrance of the Exchange. The thumb-nail map has been hammered out, and replaced by another drawn to twice the scale, i.e. 10 miles to the half inch, somewhat obliterating the border line. The dividers and scale are now removed to the left hand corner of the map, and a plate number appears in the bottom margin.

1645. A reprint by John Garrett, at the South Entrance of ye Royall Exchange in Cornhill.

1657. Another edition in 8vo. size, entitled, "A Book of the Names of all Parishes, Market Towns, Villages, Hamlets, and smallest Places, in England and Wales, Alphabetically set down, as they be in Every Shire . . . . . A work very necessary for Traveilers, Quartermasters, Gatherers of Breefs, Strangers, Carriers and Messengers with Letters"; Printed by M.S. for Thomas Jenner, with three columns of names below, the name at the top of each column being printed within the plate mark. At the top the name of the county and page number. On the back a continuation of the columns of names.

1662. The three columns of names are the same, only printed lower and clear of the map plate. The pagination is the same.

CUMBERLAND.
Size of plate, $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Top left hand angle, a table of twenty-six towns with their distances from other towns, forming a triangle of figures.
Bottom right hand angle, a wonderfully full map considering the small triangular space left for it, with a pair of dividers spanning a rule showing 10 miles to the half inch.
Margin, composed of a single line without any plate number at the bottom. Above, Cumberland (page) 29.
List of towns in three columns containing the names of 35 places all commencing with the initial C. The list is continued on the back.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map with a table of twenty-six towns; the map is not quite so filled with place names; the pair of dividers span a rule showing 10 miles to the $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch; in the centre of the bottom margin the plate number 39; above, Westmorland (page) 170; a list of towns in three columns containing 5 places commencing with the initial A and 14 places commencing with the initial B; the list is continued on the back.

1668. Precisely the same as last, saving the date on title page.

1677. Precisely the same as above, only printed by S.S. for John Garrett at his Shop as you go up the Stairs of the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. The pagination is different.

Wenceslaus Hollar.

The Earl of Arundel brought Hollar from Prague to England so that he might teach drawing to the Prince of Wales who afterwards became Charles II.

1644. Hollar's maps of England and Wales, commonly called the "Quarter-master's maps," compiled by order of Oliver Cromwell, were published in 1644 under the

title of "The Kingdome of England and principality of Wales exactly described, with euery sheere, and the small townes in euery one of them, in six mappes, portable for euery man's pocket; useful for all commanders and quarteringe of souldiers and all sorts of Persons that would be informed where the Armies be, never so Commodiously drawne before this. Printed and sold by J. Garrett, at the South Entrance of ye Exchange. W. Hollar fecit."

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. These counties with others are delineated on the second map of the collection. The county boundaries are dotted, passing down the centre of Wynander mere flud to Winster, the towns are marked in italics, the hills and trees are pictorial, but the remarkable feature of the map is the delineation of the main roads by double lines and minor roads by single lines, although in most cases very inaccurately placed. There is no attempt to indicate the degrees of longitude and latitude.
Size of plate, 21 by 16¼ inches, folded into sixteen so as to make it a suitable size for the saddle bag.
2nd corner, a cartouche inscribed, THE BISHOP-RICKE OF DVRRAM AND CVMBERLAND, WESTMORELAND, YORKESHIRE, LANCAST-SHIRE, AND PARTE OF LINCONSHIRE. The Scale of Myles with a rule showing 20 miles to the 3½ inches.
4th corner, a well modelled star compass.
Margin, a single fine line.

A second edition described as useful for all gentlemen and travaillers that would be informed of the distance of places. Described by one that travailed throughout the whole Kingdome for its purpose. Sold by Thomas Jenner, at the South Entrance of ye Exchange. W. Hollar fecit.

A third edition with the plate retouched by Jefferys.

See also under Richard Blome for other works of his.

Jan Jansson.

He was born at Arnheim c. 1596 and died at Amsterdam in 1664. In his early days he was associated with Henry,

son of Jodocus Hondius, and by marrying his sister acquired full control of the business after Henry's death in 1657.

1646. He published the 4th volume of his *L' Appendice de l' Atlas de G. Mercator et J. Hondius ;* containing a description of England in Latin from Camden's *Britannia*, accompanied by coloured maps, 22 by 17 inches, of the English counties compiled from Saxton and Speed.

1646. He issued his *Novus Atlas*, a clearly engraved set of maps, folio, both coloured and uncoloured.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. This is an exact tracing of Saxton's 1642 map as regards the outline, the lakes and rivers, and the palisaded parks, saving that the deer is omitted from that of Greystoke. The boundary between Westmorland and Furness passes down the centre of " Wynander mere flud " to Winster. The same towns and villages are marked but in smaller and neater type, and the clever school of Dutch engraving shows itself even more markedly in the hills and forests. No roads are shown but bridges span the rivers, and there is no attempt to indicate the degrees of longitude and latitude. The whole brilliantly but tastefully coloured.

Size of plate, 21¼ by 16¾ inches.

1st corner, a beautifully designed cartouche, supported by dolphins rising from the sea, with Father Neptune and nereids holding fishes in their hands, inscribed :—" CUMBRIA & WESTMORIA Vulgo Cumberland & Westmorland."

2nd corner, four shields supported by cherubs, the first three being occupied by the coat armour of Marcatus, Ran. Mescheins, and Andrew Harkley, Earls of Carlisle.

3rd corner, a cartouche bearing the chequered shield of " Henry Clifford Earle," within a laurel wreath and supported by a falconer and shepherdess with a rocky fell rising up as a background. Below, " Milliaria Anglica quorum quatuor unum Milliaria [*sic*] Germanicum constituunt. Amstelodami Apud Joannem Janssonium."

4th corner, the coat armour of Raphe Nevill supported by cherubs standing on three shields bearing the arms of John Duke of Bedford, John Duke of Somerset, and John de Foix.

Back. Page 337 with a continuation of Camden's description of

Lancashire, with the sig. letters Ccccc. On page 338, WESTMORIA COMITATVS Vulgo WESTMORE-LAND with French text; the initial A being surrounded by a fine foliated design.

1647. An unaltered impression, coloured and with German text.

1649. Reprint with German text.

1652. Reprint without text, and another with Dutch text.

1658. An uncoloured impression with Latin text.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. This is an uncoloured reprint of the 1646 map.
Back. Page 323 WESTMORIA COMITATVS Vulgo WESTMORE-LAND with Latin text The initial A being surrounded by a shaded leaf design. The sig. letters Vuuuu. On page 324 a continuation of the text.

1683. A reprint with the imprint altered to "Amstelodami Apud G. Valk et P. Schenk," with lines of latitude and longitude engraved across the plate. Plain at back.

1710. A reprint in "*Atlas Major* Ex collectione Caroli Allard." The back is plain.

1724. A reprint of the 1683 map.

Johannes Blaeu.

William Blaeu, the father, was born at Alkmaar in 1571. In 1599 we find him making globes, and in 1628 surveying the entire coast between Texel and the Meuse. About 1606 he established the famous printing works at Amsterdam, under the name of Guilielmus Janssonius, thus leading to a certain amount of confusion with the rival firm of Jan Jansson; and in 1608 published his Maritime Atlas—*Het Licht der Zeevaert . . . . . door Willem Jans Zoon tot Amsterdam.* He died in 1638 leaving the business to his son Johann (born 1596) who, between the years

1638-1648, issued the 1st and 2nd vols. of his father's *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum sive atlas novus.* A few years later Johann issued the 3rd vol. in conjunction with his brother Cornelius (who died in 1642), and finally, in 1648 brought out the 4th vol. containing the counties of England and Wales. The text is taken verbatim from Camden's *Britannia*, and is illustrated by sixty-three beautifully engraved and coloured maps, 20 by $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size.

1649, and subsequent editions were brought out in Dutch, French, Latin and Spanish, but with each the plates remained unaltered.

1662. Johann brought out his most finished and complete work entitled the *Atlas Major*, which consists of eleven large folio volumes with Latin text; the English counties occupying the 5th vol., entitled "Geographiae Blavianae Volumen Quintum, quo Anglia . . . . continetur. Amstelodami, Labore et Sumptibus Joannis Blaeu MDCLXII."

1663, a French edition in twelve vols.

WESTMORLAND. This is an exact tracing of Speed's 1627 map as regards the outline, the lakes and rivers, and the palisaded parks. The boundary passes down the centre of "Wynander mere Flud" to Winster. The same towns and villages are marked but in smaller and neater type, the hills are much smaller, more natural and not so pudding-shaped. There are still no roads shown, neither is there any attempt at indicating the degrees of longitude and latitude.
Size of plate, $19\frac{3}{4}$ by 15 inches.
4th corner, a cartouche inscribed:—WESTMORIA COMITATVS; Anglice WESTMORLAND, upon which four cherubs rest with shuttles and shears in their hands as emblems of the woollen trade.
2nd corner, seven shields strung together with ribbons—the upper one bearing the three lions of England, passant guardant; (2) the arms of Ralph Nevill; (3) of John Duke of Bedford; (4) John Duke of Somerset; (5) John de Foix; (6 and 7) left plain.

1st corner, the Royal arms of Great Britain and Ireland, within the Garter, and surmounted by the royal crown and crest. A Lion and a Unicorn as supporters each holding a standard bearing the emblem of the Rose and the Thistle respectively.
3rd corner, a tablet with a rule showing 6 miles to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Behind a Dutchman on horseback directing a father and son in their plotting out of a survey.
Margin composed of five plain lines with the words " Septentrio," " Oriens," " Meridies " and " Occidens " between the second and third.
Back. WESTMORE-LAND, (page) 291. A large initial letter A ornamented with shaded foliage ; the text in French ; the sig. letters R rrrr.
On page 292 a continuation of the text.

1664, a Dutch edition with coloured plates.

WESTMORLAND. This is an exact reprint of the last, but coloured.
Back, WESTMORE-LAND, (page) 327. A large initial letter as last only the wood block is much worn ; the text in Dutch :—" Aen het uyterste van Lancaster . . . . welk tot noch toe met zo onbedurve naem " ; the sig. letters B bbbbb.
On page 328 DE BRIGANTEN with the text continued.

CUMBERLAND. This is an exact tracing of Speed's 1627 map as regards the outline, the lakes, rivers, and parks—the same towns and villages are marked but in smaller and neater type ; but the clever school of Dutch engraving shows itself even more markedly in the hills and forests—Copeland Forest being admirably depicted.
Size of plate, $19\frac{3}{4}$ by $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Coloured.
4th corner, a cartouche, inscribed CVMBRIA Vulgo CVMBERLAND surrounded by a mantle with a pastoral scene behind, ploughing, sowing and shepherding. Eagles rest upon the mantle whilst two little cherubs sit beside it picking pearls from oyster shells.
1st corner, the Royal arms within the Garter, and the Lion and Unicorn as supporters. Beside it, a flying cherub is supporting the chequered shield of " Henry Clifford, Earle."
2nd corner, on a crowned shield the Leopards of England supported by the Lion and Dragon, to which are suspended

the shields of Marcatus E., Ran. Meschines and Andrew Harkley.

3rd corner, a delightful cartouche surrounded by sea nereids and dolphins, and inscribed :—" Milliaria Anglica quorum quatuor unum Constituunt Germanicum," with a rule showing 8 miles to the $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Above two full-rigged ships ploughing the Irish Sea.

Margin formed of five lines with the words, " Septentrio," " Meridies," " Oriens " and " Occidens " in the centre of each side.

Back, CVMBERLAND (page) 329. A large initial letter V, surrounded by shaded foliage. The Dutch text :—" Voor Westmore-landt strekt zich ten Westen Cumbria . . . . . De Derwent, door." The sig. letters C ccccc. On page 330 DE BRIGANTEN with the continuation of the text.

1667, a French edition with coloured plates.

1672, a Spanish edition in ten vols.

Unfortunately a fire broke out in the Amsterdam works directly after the Spanish edition was issued, which resulted in the total destruction of all the plates. Johann Blaeu died the following year.

Richard Blome.

Richard Blome commenced business as a ruler of paper ; he then became a painter of heraldry and finally a publisher.

1670. He brought out a small atlas entitled " *England Exactly Described*, Or a Guide to Travellers In a Compleat Sett of maps of all the Countys of England ; Being a Map for each County where every Town and Village in each County is Particularly Expressed with the Names and Limits of every Hundred etc. Very Usefull for all Gentlemen and Travellers being made fitt for the Pockett ; Printed Coloured and Sold by Tho. Taylor at ye Golden Lyon in Fleet street, where are sold All sorts of Mapps and Fine French, Dutch and Italian Prints." The 41

maps were engraved by the celebrated Wenceslaus Hollar of Prague and R. Palmer.

1681. A reprint for "*Speed's Maps Epitomiz'd*, or the Maps of the Counties of England Alphabetically placed." 8vo.

(N.D.) Another reprint with the coat of arms erased from the 1st corner, and with something else erased from the lower half of the panel in the 2nd corner.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND.
Size of plate, 7¾ by 10 inches.
2nd corner, a very roughly sketched panel made with three lines on the left hand side and two lines at the bottom, divided into two compartments, the upper one being inscribed "A Generall Mapp of the Countyes of CUMBERLAND and WESTMORELAND."
3rd corner, a Scale of Miles with a rule showing 6 miles to the 1½ inches.
Margin, composed of a single line with the words "North," "South" and "East" written in the centre of these three sides.

1715. Another reprint with the names of some Scottish towns, as also the plate numbers 8 & 9 filled in the 1st corner.

1720. A further reprint with "roads and distances in measured miles according to Mr. Ogilby's Survey" and sold by Thomas Taylor.

1672-3. Blome published his *Britannia* in folio size, with the maps copied from Speed, as he acknowledged in the Preface, but in a very poor and slovenly style. The maps were printed by Thomas Roycroft, with no text on the back, and were dedicated to Charles II. Bishop Nicolson describes the work as "a most Entire piece of theft out of Camden and Speed"; Gough as "a most notorious piece of plagiarism" (*British Topog.*, i, 37),

while another author remarks that " this person Bloome is esteemed by the chiefest heralds a most impudent person, and the late industrious Garter Sir W. D(ugdale) hath told me that he gets a livelihood by bold practises." The manuscripts at Rydal Hall contain several letters from Blome to Sir Daniel Fleming, as for instance one in which, under date April 29, 1671, he thanks him for a subscription to his *Britannia* and offer of assistance ; June 3rd he requests further information ; Aug. 22, 1673, he states that the volumes of *The Description of Britannia* are now ready ; and Nov. 29, in which he thanks Sir Daniel for notice of errata in his work. Again, on April 15th, 1680, John Adams in writing to Sir Daniel says :— " Mr. Blome hath got nothing but scandal and Evill will by his bad accompts and great mistakes."

CUMBERLAND. A shocking bad copy of Speed in both lettering and drawing and very crude colouring.
Size of plate, 10 by 12½ inches.
2nd corner, a cartouche inscribed :—" A General Mapp of the Countie of CUMBERLAND Described by Ric. Blome By His Matys. Especiall Commands. London. Printed for Richard Blome 1672."
3rd corner. A Scale of Miles with a rule showing 5 miles to the 1¼ inches.
4th corner, The Howard Coat of Arms within a poor mantle and inscribed :—" To the Rt. Honble Charles Howard Earle of Carlisle, Vis[t] Howard of Morpeth in Northumberland, Ld. Dacres of Gilsland, Ld. Lieutenant of ye Countyes of Cumberland and Westmorland & one of ye Ld. of his Maj[yts] Most Honourable Privy Councill. This Mapp is Humbly dedicated by Ric. Blome."
Margin, formed of a single line with the words " North," " South," " East " and " West " badly written in the centre of each side.

WESTMORLAND. This also is a shocking bad copy of Speed and very crude in the colouring.
Size of plate, 10 by 12¾ inches.
4th corner, a poor cartouche inscribed " A Mapp of ye Countie of Westmorland Described by Ric. Blome By His Majs. Comand."
1st cornr, a hanging flag bearing, quarterly of eight, the arms of " The Hon[oble] Sr. John Lowther Seinour of Lowther Hall Bart."

to whom " This Mapp is Humbly Dedicated by Ric. Blome." *Margin,* formed of a single line with the words North (spelled " Norh "), " South," " East " and " West " badly written in the centre of each side. Below the bottom margin the word " fro," the rest of the sentence being erased.

Uncoloured reprints of both Cumberland and Westmorland, but otherwise the maps are identically the same.

Blome died in 1707.

Part II.

The Period of the English School, 1673-1777, with the Meridian taken through St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The Dutch School gradually died out in the middle of the seventeenth century, or at the very time when important discoveries and scientific inventions provided the means for making more accurate observations, calculations and consequent improvements in cartography. The telescope had been invented only recently; the Dutch mathematician Willebrord Snell had but commenced to introduce his system of triangulation; Cassini calculated the periods of rotation of Jupiter's moons, so important for the determination of longitude, in 1668; whilst the first measurement of a degree from Paris to Amiens was made in 1669. Thus did the Second Period have the means to develop maps that were not merely barefaced copies of Saxton and Speed. It is true that we, in these remote parts, did not feel the influence for many a long year to come, but I think that we shall find with each succeeding decade a desire to impart more personal knowledge and to represent the details as accurately as possible. We shall find the margins divided off into degrees of longitude and

latitude, the counties divided into Wards, and a gradual introduction of the main roads and distances.

John Ogilby.

1675. "John Ogilby, born near Edinburgh 1600, and, through his father's extravagance, bred a dancing master, teaching in Lord Strafford's family, was by him made Master of the Revels in Ireland, where he built a playhouse: but, losing all his fortune in the Irish rebellion 1641, and by spraining his leg having disqualified himself for his former profession, he came to Cambridge, translated Virgil and Homer, and, by pompous editions of them and the Bible, recovered his fortune and place in Ireland, and rebuilt his theatre. The fire of London reduced him again to £5, but, getting appointed King's cosmographer, and geographic printer, he by his Majesty's command, in conjunction with William Morgan, made an actual survey of the principal roads in England and Wales, which he dedicated to the King, under the title of '*Itinerarium Angliae*: or, a book of Roads; wherein are contained the principal road-ways of his majesty's Kingdom of England and dominion of Wales; actually admeasured and delineated in a century of whole-sheet copper-sculps, London 1675, large folio.'" (Gough, *British Topography*, i, 101). This was a work of pictorial itineraries, consisting of seven narrow scrolls and an ornamental panel at the top of each page, showing the roads with notes and details of the geographical features of the adjacent country.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. The three inner scrolls are reduced in height in order to make room at the top for a cartouche which is inscribed:—"The continuation of the Road from LONDON to CARLISLE . . . . Containing 78 miles 1 Furlong . . . . Plate the 2nd and last, Commencing at Garstang in com Lancaster and extending to Carlisle aforesaid." Entering Westmorland at 243 miles 5 furlongs from London, the road passes through Burton, along the western boundary of "Holmes Park," "Frandon," over "Sallat brow," through

" Notclaf," and over " Neither bridg " to Kendal ; thence over " Betome hill " a dotted track leads over " Banesdale horse " and so to " Shop " where it becomes a road for one and a half miles, and thence by a track through " Thrumby," to " Clif Chappell " where as a main road it passes through " Lowder " and over " Emonbridge " into Cumberland and Penrith ; as a track the line passes through " Sancoldyate " " Englewood Forest," " Hesket " and " War Hesket " to Carlton ; and thence as a road through " Harrabey " and the " English Gate " to Carlisle at 301 miles from London.
Size of plate, 16¾ by 13½ inches.

A second sheet figures the Roads from Kendal to Cockermouth and from Egremond to the City of Carlisle . . . . The first containing 43 miles 7 furlongs . . . . The second containing 39 miles 4 furlongs.
Leaving Kendal the road passes through " Barnside," " Stanlay," " Caston " and over a " Moor " to " Winander mere vulgo Windermere water " and Ambleside ; thence through the centre of " Ridale Park " and over a fell to " Gresmere " ; from here it becomes a dotted track over Dunmaile Raise into Cumberland and passes to the east of " Wibourn Water " to Thurlspot ; becoming a road again it passes through " Cust," " Cartherit vill," Keswick, along the north-east bank of " Basinthwait," " Lawbarcus," and over a fell to Cockermouth at 43 miles 3 furlongs from Kendal. Here it joins the " Egremond " to Carlisle Road and passes through Papcastle, " Bodel," " Courtland guard," " Adderskip," to " Thurmilgate " ; as a track it passes thence over mountains to " Croshill vill," " Old Carlisle demolisht" and to " Thuresby vulgo Fearsby " and so onward through the Irish Gate to Carlisle.
Size of plate, 17¾ by 13½ inches.

1698. Reprinted under the title of " *Britannia*, or the Kingdom of England and dominion of Wales actually surveyed with a geographical and historical description of the principal roads, explained in 100 maps on copper plates."

1720. John Owen brought out a new work entitled *Britannia Depicta* or " Ogilby Improv'd ; Being a correct coppy of Mr. Ogilby's Actual Survey of all ye Direct and Principal Cross Roads in England and Wales, Wherein

are exactly Delineated and Engraven all ye Cities, Towns and Villages . . . . By John Owen of the Midd Temple Gent . . . . . Printed for and Sold by Tho. Bowles Print and Map Seller next ye Chapter House in St. Pauls Churchyard, and Emanuel Bowen Engraver and Printseller near ye Stairs in St. Katherine's" 8vo. This work is a reduction to a portable size of Ogilby's copper-sculps with the addition of a set of small county maps by Emanuel Bowen. The whole containing 73 Itineraries engraved on 273 pages.

CUMBERLAND, which occupies the lower half of a page.
Size of plate, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches.
1st corner, a plain label inscribed :—CUMBERLAND.
2nd corner, a list of the five Divisions.
3rd corner, English Miles with a rule showing 12 miles to the $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.
4th corner, a description of the size, climate, agriculture, minerals and antiquities of the County.
Margin, a foliated border between two sets of double lines, broken at the top and bottom to allow the map more space.
Back, shows the road from Kendal to Cockermouth, with a description of Keswick down the margin and of Kendal at the bottom.

WESTMORLAND, which occupies the lower half of a page.
Size of plate, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches.
1st corner, a plain label inscribed :—A MAP of WESTMORLAND.
2nd corner, English Miles placed vertically showing a rule of 10 miles to the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
4th corner, a description of the size, climate, hills, agriculture and manufactures of the County.
Margin, an egg and dart design between two sets of double lines.
Back, the road from York to Pickering with a description of Whitby below.

1724, 1731, 1736. Three reprints with maps and sold by Thomas Bowles.

1759 and 1764. Two other reprints with maps, distinguished by being redated.

1757. The original *Britannia* without maps was " Re-

vised, improved and reduced to a size portable for the pocket by John Senex, F.R.S." This is an oblong volume 9 by 7 inches, and containing 101 plates, each divided into six strips.

1766. A similar Itinerary in narrow slips was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxxvi, page 441, which shows " A correct Map of the Road from London to Carlisle, commencing at Darlaston Bridge in the Chester Road "—also " The Road from Carlisle to Berwick."

Again the *Universal Magazine* (1765-1773) published " A Survey of the Roads from Kendal to Cockermouth and from Egremond to Carlisle in Cumberland." Plate xxxi.

JOHN SELLER.

1676. John Seller brought out a large Atlas, with plates 20 by 16 inches, divided into rectangular spaces which were lettered on the left hand side and numbered on the top. " Sold by George Wildey at the Great Toy, Spectacle, China Ware and Print Shop the corner of Ludgate Street near St. Pauls London."

1676. The same year he furnished a re-engraved copy in which the maps were better drawn, the writing more upright and in which many differences occur in the marginal notes and ornamentations.

1695. Seller brought out his " *Anglia Contracta* or a Description of the Kingdom of England in several new Mapps of all the Countyes therein contained." A small thick volume in which the maps were coloured, and accompanied with a sheet containing a list of the wards and market towns. $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1701. Uncoloured reprints for Camden's Abridged *Britannia* with improvements and continuations to this Present Time . . . . . The whole carefully perform'd and Illustrated with above Sixty Maps exactly

engraved . . . . . Printed by J. B.(rockwell) for Joseph Wild at the Elephant at Charing Cross. 8vo. The preface states that " the Maps are taken from the Plates of the late Ingenious Mr. Seller, Hydrographer to K. Charles II., K. James II., and His present Majesty. What his Skill and Abilities were in these matters, is very well known to the present Age. King Charles and King James II. chose him to Survey the several Counties, being perfectly assured of his Fitness for such a Province, and his Integrity to perform it ; after which Survey, these Plates were done by him with the greatest Care and Exactness."

CUMBERLAND. The county boundaries are indicated by dotted lines ; the towns and Ravenglas are marked in upright lettering, villages in italics ; hills and trees are shown pictorially ; rivers with bridges but no roads. The spelling of place names is old showing that they were copied from earlier maps.
Size of plate, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches.
1st corner, leaves entwined into the shape of an oval, within which the title :—CUMBER LAND.
4th corner, English Miles showing 10 miles to the $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch.
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines with the words " North," " South," " East " and " West " in the centre of each side.
Back, the back is plain.

WESTMORLAND. The county boundaries are indicated by dotted lines which pass down the centre of Wynander mere as far as Winster. A very similar map to the above.
Size of plate, $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
1st corner, a sprig of foliage bent round into oval shape, within which the title :—WESTMORLAND COUNTY.
4th corner, English Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines with the words " North," " South," " East " and " West " in the centre of each side.
Back, the back is plain.

1703. Reprints for his 3rd edition of the *History of England*, with seventy copper cuts, printed for J. Marshall at the Bible in Grace-Church street. 8vo.
1773-6. Reprints in *The Antiquities of England and Wales*, by Francis Grose Esqre. F.S.A. These are coloured unaltered impressions, from plates eighty years old, excepting that the floral designs around the title have been erased for plain oval or oblong panels and that the Scale of Miles has been re-engraved in bolder style. They are placed in the upper half of a 4to. page, with the text beneath and continued on the back.

CUMBERLAND. An unaltered impression of the 1701 map, excepting that the town of Whitehaven, which was missed out of the previous map, has now been inserted. The county has been washed over with a tint of green, and the boundary emphasised with a thin red line.
Size of plate, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches.
1*st corner*, a plain oval line with the title CUMBERLAND as one word.
4*th corner*, the scale of English Miles has been re-engraved showing 10 miles to $\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch.
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines with the words " North," " South," " East " and " West " in the centre of each side.
Text, on front page, " CUMBERLAND Is a maritime county . . . . . Wrynose, Solway," continued on the back with a list, in two columns, of " Antiquities worthy Notice in this County."

WESTMORLAND. An unaltered impression of the 1701 map. The county has been washed over with a tint of green and the boundary is emphasised by a thin margin of red.
Size of plate, $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
1*st corner*, a double lined label with rounded ends, bearing the title WESTMORLAND.
4*th corner*, the Scale has been re-engraved showing a rule of 10 miles to $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches.
Text, on front page, " WESTMORLAND Is an Inland County . . . . . its lakes are Winander Meer, Ulles, Broad "

continued on the back with a list, in two columns, of the "Antiquities worthy Notice in this County."

(N.D.) In another edition of *The Antiquities of England and Wales.*

CUMBERLAND. The map seems precisely the same as the 1773 one, with the omission of the green tint over the county and with the addition of a yellow tint over the margin. The letterpress has been re-set.
Text on front page, "CUMBERLAND Is a maritime county . . . . . The Fells, Penrith Fell, Newton Beacon, Derwent"; continued on the back with the same list of Antiquities, including "Boulness Font" and "Bride Church Fort."

WESTMORLAND. An uncoloured map precisely the same as the 1773 issue.
Text on front page, "WESTMORLAND Is an inland county . . . . . Its rivers are the Eden, Ken, Lun, Tees, Eamon, Belo, Lowther, Hunna, Winster, Lavennet." Continued on the back with the same list of Antiquities. These latter are likewise very curiously muddled up, as for instance:—"Betham Hall near Ulleswater"; "Betham Church, near Winander Meer"; "Bowness Church, near Milthorpe," etc.

1783-7. Reprints in Grose's New edition of *The Antiquities of England and Wales*, Printed for Hooper and Wigstead. In this re-issue the maps are uncoloured and the type has been again re-set.

CUMBERLAND. In vol. I, opposite to page 42, another impression of the same map.
Text, "CUMBERLAND Is a maritime county, ... sends 6 members to," continued on the back as above.

WESTMORLAND. In vol. VI opposite to page 20.
Text:—"WESTMORLAND Is an Inland county, ... Lavennet Blinkernbeck, and the Barrow," continued on the back as above with the same mistakes.

Robert Morden.

Robert Morden began business in London as a map and globe maker in 1668. By 1688 he was in partnership with

Thomas Cockerill at the Atlas in Cornhill. He published a considerable number of maps but his largest set was used to illustrate Edmund Gibson's editions of Camden.

1695. The Preface to the 1st edition states that " The Maps are newly engrav'd either according to Surveys never before publish'd, or according to such as have been made since Saxton and Speed. . . . . One of the best Copies was sent to some of the most Knowing Gentlemen in each County with a request to supply any defects, rectifie the positions, and correct the false spellings. And that . . . . . the whole business was committed to Mr. Robert Morden, a person of known abilities in these matters, who took care to revise them, to see the slips of the Engraver mended, and the corrections return'd out of the several counties duly inserted." They were delicately drawn maps and printed for A. Swale at the Unicorn at the West-end of St. Pauls Churchyard, and for A. and J. Churchill at the Black Swan in Paternoster Row.

CUMBERLAND. Notwithstanding what Gibson says in his Preface, this map is a distinct tracing from Speed, that is with regard to the general outline, the flow of the rivers, the palisaded parks, and the spelling of the place names. This is the first original map, however, which has the margin divided off into degrees and minutes of longitude and latitude, the first to show the county divided into Wards, and the first to indicate by timid fine lines a few of the main roads.

Size of plate, 16¾ by 14½ inches.

1st corner, a large cartouche inscribed " CUMBER LAND By Robert Morden"

4th corner, a panel issuing from the side bearing the Scale in three forms—Great, Middle and Small.* showing 10 miles to the $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches on the Small or British Scale. Below the inscription :— " Sold by Abel Swale, Awnsham and J. Churchill."

* I take these to refer to the Celtic Mile, equal to 12 furlongs, which was used in the North-west of England and in Wales until A.D. 1500 ; to the Old English or Germanic Mile equal to 10 furlongs ; and to the Old London Mile equal to 5,000 feet, afterwards modified to 5,280 feet, or 8 furlongs, and which became the British Statute Mile.

Roads. Very fine single lines denote the principal roads.
Sea. The Irish Sea is called " The British Ocean," upon which six ships sail.
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner plain lines, marked off at the top into VII to XIV Minutes of Time from London. On the left side into 54° 25′ to 55° 24′, and on the right side in to 54° 8′ to 55° 7′ of latitude, according to which Carlisle is placed at least 6 miles too far north. On the bottom into 2° 10′ to 4° 0′ West of London.

WESTMORLAND. A finely drawn map with much more originality in it than in the last. The county boundaries are indicated by fine dotted lines, passing down the west bank of " Winander Mere " to " New Bridge " and thence up the east bank to Winster; the hills are depicted much more naturally; more parks are shown, filled with trees and surrounded by palisades; " Winander Mere " is in truer proportion and supplied with islands; the main roads are marked by double lines, passing Northward by " Graridg " and Tebay and thence over Shap; but the county is not divided into Wards. Although of the same date as the last this map shows that this county was more carefully gone over.
Size of plate, $16\frac{3}{4}$ by $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
1st corner, a large cartouche, inscribed, WESTMORLAND. By Robert Morden.
3rd corner, three scales of miles showing 8 miles to the $2\frac{11}{16}$ inches on the Small or British Scale.
4th corner, the imprint :—" Sold by Abel Swale, Awnsham and John Churchill."
Roads. Fine double lines denote the principal roads, with the bye ways just started.
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner plain lines, marked off at the top into VII to XI Minutes of Time from London. On the left into 54° 16′ to 54° 53′, and on the right into 54° 8′ to 54° 45′ of latitude, according to which Kendal is placed at least 4 miles too far north. On the bottom into 1° 47′ to 3° 5′ West of London.

C. 1700. Mr. William Harrison says that these maps were brought together in an Atlas form without title or date.

1772. Coloured reprints, after Morden's death, appeared in Gibson's 2nd edition, 2 vols. folio, and

were printed by Mary Matthews for Awnsham Churchill and sold by William Taylor in Paternoster Row. The Rev. Mr. Francis Brokesby, writing from Shottesbrooke, on May 16, 1711, to Thomas Hearne says :—

" As Mr. Camden's Performance in collecting the antiquities of Britain, and observable things in it, has justly been valued by Judicious Persons ; as have also the Collections of others who have made Additions to his *Britannia :* so it must be owned that there are great Difficulties and Discouragements that they must needs meet with, that attempt anything of that nature ; chiefly because they cannot deliver much of what they write from their own knowledge, but from the information of others, ... When my first design in imparting some of my Observations to you was, that they might have been serviceable to the Reverend Dr. Gibson in a New Edition of The *Britannia,* which you, Sir, then gave me some hopes of ; I shall not omit to mind you of what I observ'd as uncorrect and most blame-worthy in my thoughts of the former Edition, which must not be imputed to the Dr., that is, that Unaccurateness of the Maps, even where they are copied from such as were made with great Exactness (Here follows a list of inaccuracies). These few things I instance in, that if ever there should be a New Edition of the *Britannia,* greater care should be taken herein, and due information procur'd from judicious and observing Persons, etc. etc." (Printed in full at the end of vol. VI, of Hearne's Edition of *The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary*).

Notwithstanding such advice, Morden's maps remained unaltered in this New Edition.

1753. Uncoloured reprints in Gibson's 3rd edition, printed for R. Ware, J. and P. Knapton, T. Longman, C. Hitch, D. Browne, H. Lintot, C. Davies, J. Hodges, A. Millar, N. Bowyer, J. Whiston, J. & J. Rivington and J. Ward.

1772. Uncoloured reprints in Gibson's 4th and last edition, printed for W. Bowyer, W. Whiston, T. Davis, W. Strahan, and J. and F. Rivington.

1701. Morden then brought out a smaller set of fifty-three copper plates, 8 by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which were printed for S. & J. Sprint, J. Nicholson, and S. Burroughs, in Little Britain. 8vo.

CUMBERLAND. This map is modelled on the 1695 one and retains its main features.
Size of plate, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
4th corner, within a wreath of leaves the inscription :— CUMBERLAND. By Robert Morden. Below three scales of Miles showing 10 miles to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the Small or British Scale.
1st corner, "The Names of ye Divisions :—A. Cumberland. ; B. North Allerdale. ; C. South Allerdale. ; D. Leith Ward. ; E. Eskdale Ward."
Margin composed of an outer and two inner plain lines, marked off at the top into VIII to XII Minutes of Time from London. On the left into 54° 20′ to 55° 20′, and on the right into 54° 8′ to 55° 6′ of latitude. On the bottom into 2° 21′ to 3° 45′ West of London. The upper part of the map is carried into the top margin.

WESTMORLAND. Similar to the last.
Size of plate, $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
1st corner, an ornamented scroll against the corner with the inscription :—WESTMORLAND. By Robert Morden.
3rd corner, three scales of Miles showing 5 miles to $\frac{15}{16}$ of an inch, on the Small or British Scale.
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner plain lines, marked off at the top into VIII to X Minutes of Time from London. On the left into 54° 15′ to 54° 48′ and on the right into 54° 10′ to 54° 44′ of latitude. On the bottom into 2° 0′ to 2° 55′ West of London.

1704. A re-issue unaltered for the same printers in conjunction with A. Bell and R. Smith of Cornhill.

1708. Coloured reprints with slight alterations on fifty-six copper plates—"Begun by Mr. Morden, Perfected, Corrected and Enlarg'd by Mr. Moll . . . Printed for John Nicholson at the Kings Arms, and John Sprint at the Bell in Little Britain, Andrew Bell at the Cross Keys and Bible in Cornhill and

Ralph Smith under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange." Oblong 8vo.

1720-1731. Uncoloured reprints were issued with Thomas Cox's (Vicar of Bromfield, Essex) *Magna Britannia et Hibernia.* This was a publication which came out in monthly parts, but which were afterwards collected into 6 volumes, 4to.; the 1st and 2nd were issued in 1720, the 3rd in 1724, the 4th in 1727, the 5th in 1730, and the 6th containing the counties of Westmorland, Wiltshire, Worcestershire and Yorkshire, in 1731 (Gough, *British Topography*, i, 33).

CUMBERLAND. A map almost identical with the 1701 edition. It appears in the 1st volume, pp. 365-416. The chief difference is in the roads, now shown by double lines, by the insertion of an orb giving the north and east points of the compass in the 3rd corner, and by a general retouching of the shading.

WESTMORLAND. A map likewise almost identical with the 1701 edition from the 6th volume, pp. 1-46. The chief difference being the roads from Kendal to Ambleside, and from Clifton to Penrith, and from Penrith to Carlisle, now shown by wider double lines; also by the insertion of an orb giving the north and east points of the compass, in the 4th corner.

Morden died in 1703.

Hermann Moll.

A Dutchman who came to England about 1698 and acquired a considerable reputation for the excellence of his maps.

1723. Moll brought out his "*New Description of England and Wales*, with the adjacent Islands Wherein are contained Diverse Useful Observations . . . To which is added a Sett of Fifty New and Correct Maps of Each County, their roads and distances . . . A work long wanted, and very usefull for all gentlemen that travel to

any part of England. . . . Printed for H. Moll by T. Bowles Printseller near the Chapter House, C. Rivington Bookseller at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard, and J. Bowles Printseller over-against Stocks Market." This was a set of clearly engraved and coloured maps of folio size 10 by 7 inches, with the full plate widened to 12 inches for the introduction of extraneous illustration, in order " to render the work more acceptable to the Curious, the Margins are Adorn'd with great Variety of very remarkable Antiquities."

1724. Uncoloured reprints without alteration.

CUMBERLAND. A map clearly taken from Speed with Morden's influence. The roads from Ambleside to Bassenthwaite and from Carlisle to the Scotch border are alone shown with double lines; the main roads south from Carlisle, as also the roads from Carlisle to " Haltwesell " and " Egermont " are only indicated by dotted lines.
Size of plate, 8 by 12¾ inches.
1st corner, an oblong panel inscribed :—CUMBERLAND By H. Moll, Geographer. Below a rule of English Miles showing 10 miles to the 1½ inches, and the names of the Divisions.
4th corner, two views of " An altar dug up at Ellenborough Dedicated to the Genius of the Place."
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees with longitude west of London. Above the top and below the bottom margins are eleven representations of Roman antiquities.

WESTMORLAND. A somewhat similar map. Windermere is spelt Minander mere.
Size of plate, 12¾ by 8 inches.
1st corner, an oblong panel inscribed :—WESTMORLAND By H. Moll, Geographer.
4th corner, English Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the 1¾ inches.
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees with longitude west of London. On either side are representations of Roman Antiquities, with the following slur upon the County :—" For want of Antiquities

in this County etc. we have inserted some out of Lancashire."

1728. An altered impression, the maps being numbered in the 1st corner, and printed by T. and J. Bowles.

WESTMORLAND. Identically the same as the 1724 map with the plate number 47 added in the 1st corner.

Moll died in 1732.

1739. After Moll's death a 2nd edition was brought out without the marginal illustrations. folio.

1747. A reprint of the 2nd edition in 4to. by Thomas Bowles.

1753. Another reprint appeared in Moll's *British Atlas*, or Pocket Maps of all the Counties in England and Wales. Small folio with 51 maps. The numbering in the corner varies from the 1724 edition.

Thomas Badeslade.

1741. Badeslade brought out his *Chorographia Britanniae* or a set of Maps of all the Counties in England and Wales . . . . This Collection . . . . was first Drawn and Compiled into a Pocket Book, by Order and for the use of His Late Majesty King George I., By Thomas Badeslade Surveyor and Engineer, and now Neatly Engrav'd by Will. Henry Toms . . . . Engraver in Union Court near Hatton Garden Holbourn." 8vo.

CUMBERLAND. A small outline map with only the market towns shown and with the adjacent counties stippled and shaded so as to throw it into relief.
Size of plate, 6 by $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
Left side, a section of the plate, divided from the map by a single line, contains a list of towns with their market days and fairs.
1st corner, a small orb compass.
4th corner, a scale of English Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the $\frac{15}{16}$ of an inch.
Margin, composed of two plain lines. Above, the title :—A Map

of CUMBERLAND North from London and the plate number 11. Below, T. Badeslade delin. W. H. Toms, Sculpt.
Imprint. Published by the Proprietors T. Badeslade & W. H. Toms Sepr. 29th, 1741.

WESTMORLAND. Likewise an outline map with only the market towns shown and with the adjacent counties so deeply stippled and shaded that the county appears as if it were an island.
Size of plate, $6\frac{1}{8}$ by $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
Left side, a list of towns, giving the number of Members sent to Parliament, with the market days and fairs. Below a description of the boundary.
1*st corner,* a small orb compass.
4*th corner.* English Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the inch.
Margin, composed of two plain lines. Above, the title :—A Map of WESTMORLAND North from London and the plate number 41. Below, T. Badeslade delin. W. H. Toms, sculpt.
Imprint. Published by the Proprietors T. Badeslade & W. H. Toms Septr. 29th, 1741.

1741. A second edition with the same imprint and date.

WESTMORLAND. The only difference in this map is that a good number of place names have been added.

1742. A third edition with only the date in the imprint altered.

CUMBERLAND. As above described but with the addition of many place names and with the imprint altered to :—Published by the Proprietor W. H. Toms. Sept. 29, 1742.

WESTMORLAND. As above described with the imprint altered to :—Published by the Proprietor, W. H. Toms. Sept. 29, 1742.

1743. An unaltered impression sold by C. Hitch, W. Johnston and W. H. Toms, Engraver and Printseller at ye Golden Head over against Surgeons Hall near Ludgate Hill. 8vo. No date.

1744. An unaltered impression sold by J. Clarke, C. Hitch, and W. H. Toms, Engraver and Printseller in Union Court, Holbourn, 1744.

1745. Still another unaltered impression sold by C. Hitch and W. H. Toms. 8vo. 1745.

J. Cowley.

1744. In *The Geography of England*, done in the manner of Gordon's geographical Grammar, with a Compleat map of each county from the latest and best observations by J. Cowley. London :—Printed for R. Dodsley at Tulley's Head in Pall Mall. M.DCC.XLIV. 8vo.

WESTMORLAND. A somewhat bare map which follows Moll's mis-spelling in " Minander Mere " for the village whilst it is spelt correctly for the lake. Distances between the towns are given along the roads.
Size of plate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
4th corner, in a piece of hanging drapery " An Improved MAP of WESTMORELAND containing the Borough and Market Towns with those adjoyning ; also, its Principal Roads and Rivers By I. Cowley Geo^r to his MAJESTY."
1st corner, an orb showing the north and east points of the compass.
3rd corner, Explanations and a Scale of Miles showing 6 miles to the $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
Margin, formed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees, with Longitude West from London.

1765. Dodsley reprinted this work with the title altered and the county maps omitted, to make it pass for a new work.

John Rocque.

1746. In *The English Traveller*, giving a description of those parts of Great Britain called England and Wales. London, 8vo. 3 vols. The maps are very similar to those published by Samuel Simpson in his " Agreeable Historian."

1753. A Reprint by John Rocque, Chorographer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, near Old Round Court in the Strand, and Robert Sayer, Map and Printseller at the Golden Buck opposite Fetter

Lane, Fleet Street. It has a duplicate title in French: "*Le Petit Atlas Britannique Ou recueil Des Provinces d' Angleterre.*" The Scale of miles is altered from the 1746 edition. The plates are not numbered.

CUMBERLAND. A map shaded with horizontal lines around the boundaries. That part of Northumberland above the Picts Wall is termed "Desert." The place names are very inaccurately spelt. The roads leading from "Carlill" are numbered as if in reference to an Itinerary.
Size of plate, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches.
1st corner, an orb compass.
4th corner, English Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch.
Margin composed of a single line with the title CUMBERLAND above.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map with inaccurate spelling of the place names, e.g. "Minander mere," copied from H. Moll's mistake.
Size of plate, 8 by $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches.
1st corner, English Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches, and below, an orb compass.
Margin, composed of a single line with the title WESTMORLAND above.

1762. An unaltered impression by John Rocque Chorographer to His Majesty, except that it has plate numbers in the 2nd corner.

1764. A further reprint from the plates of the late Mr. J. Rocque, Topographer to His Majesty.

1769. The plates were again used in *England Displayed*, being a New, Complete and Accurate Survey and Description of the Kingdom of England, by a Society of Gentlemen. 2 vols. London 1769 folio.

Samuel Simpson.

1746. In *The Agreeable Historian*, or the Compleat English Traveller; giving a Geographical Description of every County in that part of Great Britain, call'd Eng-

land . . . . with a Map of every County prefix'd to each, from the best and latest Observations, after the Designs of Hermann Moll and others . . . . Compiled from Camden, Leland, Dugdale, Ogilby, Morgan and other Authors. in 3 volumes. 8vo.

CUMBERLAND. A clear open map with horizontal shading around the border.
Size of plate, 6 by 7¾ inches.
1*st corner*, an inset map of the Isle of Man.
4*th corner*, The Arms of Cumberland.
Margin, a single thick line with the title CUMBERLAND above it.
Back. The back is plain.

George Smith.

George Smith, a native of Scotland, was a man of considerable genius, but of "an assuming air, irritable temper and suspicious principles as to religion." For some time he assisted Dr. Desaguliers in his experiments; he then became a teacher at Wakefield and afterwards lived near Brampton. He was the author of a treatise on comets, 1746, a dissertation on the general properties of eclipses, 1748, and a great contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine** Having impaired his fortune by literary pursuits, he removed to Wigton where he taught mathematics and philosophy, living on an annuity from his elder brother "a Turkey merchant" till his death in 1773. The *Sentimental Magazine* for November of that year gives some verses on his death in which he is represented as

* Amongst other articles which he contributed to this magazine may be mentioned an account of a Roman Altar found at Castle Steads, by the Cambeck, December, 1741, and January and February, 1742; the Bewcastle Cross, March, June and October, 1742; Roman Inscriptions found at Lanercost and Naworth, June and July, 1744; and at Birdoswald, October, 1746; a survey of the north-west coast with a view of Skiddaw, January and July, 1748; Roman Antiquities found at Coningarth, April and June, 1748; a description of the Bridekirk Font, April and May, 1749; Roman Inscriptions found at Burgh, August, 1749; and at Carlisle, September, 1749; an inscription in Dearham Church window, March, 1751, which Dr. Pegge explained in the number for June; an account of Long Meg and her Daughters, July, 1752; a description of the inundation of St. John's Valley, Keswick, October, 1754, with a view.

an universal scholar (see Gough, *British Topography*, i, 278; and Hutchinson, *History of Cumberland*, i, 61).

1746. He issued in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, June and July, 1746, a letter to a friend, containing an account of the march of the rebels into England, etc., with a map of the environs of Carlisle to illustrate their attack upon the city during the previous year.

ENVIRONS of CARLISLE. A clear map showing the approach made by the "Young Pretender" toward the English Gate, by "O. Tullibardin" toward the Irish Gate, and by the Duke of Perth toward the Scotch Gate.
Size of plate, 10¾ by 8¼ inches.
Left side, a Florentine frame inscribed :—A MAP of the Countries Adjacent to CARLISLE showing the Route of the REBELS with their principal FORDS over ye Rr. EDEN, by G. Smith.
2nd corner, a star compass.
3rd corner, a view of the Castle, showing, 1. Bewcastle Hills; 2. Priestbeck Bridge; 3. Eden River; 4. The Angle Breach; 5. The Gunner's House; 6. Sally Port Door Breach; 7. Queen Elizabeth's Tower; 8. The Tile Tower; 9. The Irish Gate; 10. Tindale Forest Mountains; 11. The City; 12. Part of the City Walls.

1751. He also issued in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1751, a map of the environs of Keswick to illustrate an article, in the February number (p. 51), on a journey undertaken by him in August, 1749, to the "Wad"* or Black Lead Mines, signed G. S(mith).

ENVIRONS of KESWICK. A highly interesting map of great originality, in which the hills are very well depicted. A double-dotted line indicates the road from Keswick past "Keswick Water" and the "Bowder Stone" to "Seawhaite" and so to the top of "Unnister Mt" . . . . . "Hugh Craig" is noted for the "Best Blue Slate in England"; "Hay Stacks" for "Here Eagles build"; and Sty Head Pass as "The only Passage from the Vale of Borrodale into Warsdale and so to Ravenglass a very rocky bad one."
Size of plate, 9¾ by 7¾ inches.

* A local name. A grant of the manor of Borrowdale, temp. James I refers to "The wad-holes and wad commonly called black cawke."

At the top :—" Map of the Black Lead Mines etc. in Cumberland. See p. 51, vol. XXI." Beneath are representations of three coins giving the obverse and reverse sides tied together.
At the bottom :—A Scale of 3 miles to 1½ inches.
3rd corner, a huge fish called " The Bourse."
4th corner, below the margin the imprint :—Gent. Mag. Publish'd June 1, 1751.

Thomas Kitchin.

1748. Kitchin engraved a set of maps in *The London Magazine* or Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer, printed for R. Baldwin at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.

CUMBERLAND. A clearly engraved map. The county is outlined by dashes, and the boundaries of the adjacent counties by fine dots, which in this case pass from Ambleside to Lake Side on the west bank of Windermere ; the towns are marked in upright lettering, villages in italics, market towns by steepled churches ; hills and trees are shown pictorially ; Inglewood Forest and Greystock Park are alone surrounded by palisades ; main roads are shown by single lines ; and one or more asterisks are placed against Parliamentary boroughs to denote the number of Members returned to Parliament.
Size of plate, 7⅜ by 7¾ inches.
4th corner, a skin hung up on ruins bearing a sheep's head and inscribed :—CUMBERLAND Drawn from the Best Surveys, Maps, Charts, etc. and Regulated by ASTRON^{l} : OBSERVAT^{ns}. By T. Kitchin, Geog^{r}. Below some poultry and two men with a windlass drawing up coals from a shaft. Above the Arms of Carlisle in a floriated shield.
3rd corner, British Statute Miles with a rule showing 12 miles to the 1⅛ inches.
1st corner, a list of Explanations.
Margin formed of a single outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes, with longitude West from London. On the top, " For the London Magazine " ; at the bottom, " Printed for R. Baldwin Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row."

WESTMORLAND. A good map. The county is outlined by dashes which pass down the west bank of Windermere to Lakeside ; hills and trees are shown pictorially ; main roads are shown by double lines whilst the cross roads are indicated by single lines.
Size of plate, 8¾ by 7½ inches.

4th corner, from a stand a roll of cloth inscribed :—WESTMORELAND Drawn from ye best Authorities and Regulated by Astronl. Observat[ns]. By T. Kitchin Geog[r].” Above the roll several straw hats in allusion to the Kendal industry ; a rocky foreground, and hills in the distance.
1st corner, a Florentine frame enclosing the Arms of Appleby.
Left hand side, a list of Explanations.
Right hand side, an orb compass with British Statute Miles and a rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Margin, composed of a single outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees with Longitude West from London. Above the margin :—“ For the London Magazine ” ; below the imprint :—“ Printed for R. Baldwin Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.”

1769. Reprints unaltered in “ *England Displayed*, being a New, Complete and Accurate Survey and Description of the Kingdom of England and the Principality of Wales . . . . By a Society of Gentlemen . . . . Printed by Adlard and Browne, and sold by S. Bladon, T. Evans, J. Coote, W. Domville and F. Blythe. MDCCLXIX.” folio.

1786. Reprints in *Historical Description of New and Elegant Picturesque Views of the Antiquities of England and Wales*, published under the inspection of Henry Boswell Esq. F.A.R.S., [*sic*] printed for Alex. Hogg, folio. This is a faint impression with the words “ For the London Magazine ” erased.

CUMBERLAND. A faint unaltered impression of the 1748 map, on blue tinted paper folio size. The engraving in the 4th corner has been touched up and spoiled, and the imprint erased.

WESTMORLAND. This is also identical with the 1st edition on folio size paper and with the imprint and source erased.

1749. Kitchin published in conjunction with Thomas Jefferys a “ *Small English Atlas*, being a New and Accurate Sett of Maps of all the Counties in England and Wales. Sold by M. Payne at the White Hart and M. Cooper at

the Globe in Paternoster Row." This was a collection of 47 maps set at the top of a small 4to. page with a list below, in three columns, of the towns and their market days and fairs.

WESTMORLAND. A map so shaded around the boundary and with the adjacent counties dotted over as to give the appearance of an island. The boundaries are also coloured.
Size of plate, including the list of market towns 6 by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
4th corner, English Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. An orb above giving the north and east points of the compass.
Margin, coloured yellow and composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees with Longitude West from London. Above the title :—A MAP of WESTMORELAND.

1751. A reprint with several additions to the roads, and with the letterpress below set in fresh type.

WESTMORLAND. An uncoloured map showing new roads from Kendal to Ulverston, K. Lonsdale, and Orton; from Orton to Appleby, and from Appleby to K. Stephen.
2nd corner, above the margin is added the plate number 41. The lists of Market Towns and Fair days have been re-arranged and now include Burton.

CUMBERLAND. A similar map in appearance excepting that the County is coloured all over with a wash of green.
1st corner, an orb with the north and east points of the compass.
3rd corner, English Miles with a rule showing 15 miles to the inch.
Above the top margin the title :—A MAP of CUMBERLAND, with the plate number 11 in the 2nd corner.

CUMBERLAND. Identically the same map but uncoloured.

1769. Reprints in *The London Magazine.*

1785. Reprints with the imprint of R. Sayer.

1750. Kitchin published in conjunction with Emanuel Bowen " *The Large English Atlas*, or a New Set of Maps of all the Counties in England and Wales, Drawn from

the Several Surveys which have been hitherto Published. Imprinted John Hinton and John Tinney." Folio. This was a collection of 48 maps, about 26 by 21 inches, having a large amount of letterpress inserted on the face of the maps, for which see under Emanuel Bowen, *post*.

1764. Kitchin then brought out his "*England Illustrated* or a Compendium of the Natural History, Geography Topography, and Antiquities of England and Wales with Maps of the several counties. Printed for R. and J. Dodsley in Pall Mall MDCCLXIV." 4to. At this time he was engraver to H.R.H. Edward, Duke of York.

CUMBERLAND. A well filled map, with the hills, instead of being isolated, now shown in ridges.
Size of plate, 8 by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
4th corner, a Florentine frame inscribed :—"A NEW MAP of CUMBERLAND Drawn from the best Authorities : By Thos. Kitchin Geog^r Engraver to H.R.H. the Duke of York." Also an orb compass.
1st corner, a list of Remarks and British Statute Miles, 69 to a degree, with a rule showing 12 miles to the $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches.
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees with Longitude West from London.

WESTMORLAND. A delightfully clear map with the hills shown in ridges.
Size of plate, $10\frac{1}{4}$ by 8 inches.
4th corner, a Florentine frame inscribed :—"A New MAP of WESTMORE-LAND, Drawn from the Best Authorities : By Thos. Kitchin Geog^r Engraver to H.R.H. the Duke of York," with a tree and rural scene in the background. Above, British Statute Miles, 69 to a degree, with a rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{11}{16}$ inches, and an orb compass.
1st corner, a list of Remarks.
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees, with Longitude West from London.

1769. Then followed Kitchin's *Pocket Atlas of the Counties of England and Wales* drawn to one scale. Published by T. Kitchin and J. Gapper.

WESTMORLAND. A clearly engraved map without title or imprint but with WESTMORE-LAND printed across the face of the map. The towns are figured with their distances from London and the roads are well defined.
Size of plate, 8¼ by 7 inches.
1st corner, British Statute Miles with a rule showing 8 miles to the 1⅛ inches.
3rd corner, an orb compass.
4th corner, a list of Remarks.
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes with Longitude West from London.

(N.D.) WESTMORLAND. An exact copy of the above, only coloured around the boundaries and margin. And above the margin, in a fine panel, has been engraved :—" Bowles's Reduced Map of WESTMORELAND " with the plate number 53 in the 2nd corner.

(N.D.) CUMBERLAND. Likewise similar to the map in the *Pocket Atlas* and coloured across the boundaries.
Size of plate, 10⅛ by 10⅝ inches.
4th corner, an orb compass ; a scale of British Statute Miles with a rule showing 18 miles to the 2½ inches ; and below a list of Remarks.
Margin, coloured a yellow tint and marked off into degrees and minutes with Longitude West from London. Above the margin in a fine panel :—" Bowles's Reduced Map of CUMBERLAND with the plate number 13 in the 2nd corner.

1777. Thomas Kitchin Senr. also engraved the maps for Burn and Nicolson's *History of Westmorland and Cumberland.*

WESTMORLAND. A very good map specially engraved for Burn and Nicolson's History.
Size of plate, 15 by 13 inches.
4th corner, within an ornamental frame the inscription :—WEST-MORLAND Divided into its Wards, Drawn and Engraved for Dr. Burn's History of that County, By Thomas Kitchin Senr., Hydrographer to His Majesty." Beside it a Scale of British Statute Miles, 69 to a Degree, showing 6 miles to the 1¾ inches.
1st corner, a compass-star within a ring.
Margin, formed of an outer thick line and two fine inner lines marked off into Degrees and Minutes, with Longitude West

from London. Below the bottom margin the imprint: Published according to Act of Parliament, May 1, 1777, by W. Strahan and T. Cadell in the Strand.

CUMBERLAND. A similar map to the above.
Size of plate, $12\frac{3}{4}$ by $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
4th corner, an ornamental frame inscribed:—" CUMBERLAND Divided into its Wards; Drawn and Engraved for Dr. Burn's History of that County. By Thos. Kitchin Senr. Hydrographer to His Majesty." And beside it British Statute Miles, 69 to a Degree, with a rule showing 12 miles to the $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
Margin, formed of an outer thick line and two fine inner lines marked off into Degrees and Minutes with longitude West from London. Below the bottom margin the imprint:—Published according to Act of Parliament, May 1, 1777, by W. Strahan and T. Cadell in the Strand.

Emanuel Bowen.

1748. Bowen engraved from time to time a series of small maps for *The Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure*, which ran from June, 1747, to December, 1803, being continued as a New Series from 1804 to 1814. J. Hinton appears to have been the first publisher, as he employed Bowen for the 1748 map of Cumberland, and seems to have been still carrying it on in 1761 when he employed Seale to engrave the Westmorland map of that year. (See under Seale, *post.*). In 1791, however, we find it in the hands of W. Bent, who from time to time issued a different set of maps. (See under Benj. Baker, *post.*).

CUMBERLAND. Despite all the recent improvements, we here find Bowen falling back and copying Speed, both in regard to forms and spellings. We have seen how Speed corrupted " Brougham Castle " into " Broughton," and yet, notwithstanding the correction made by subsequent engravers Bowen re-adopts it. He changes Speed's " Lenercost " into " Leonard Coast," but retains many other old spellings, such as " Uprightby " for " Upperby," " Grastok," " Itunae Baye," " Sollome Moss " and " Anand Castle." For some reason or another he likewise goes back to Morden, who was the first to indicate latitude, and em-

phasizing his mistake he puts Carlisle at least 7 miles too far north.
Size of plate, 6½ by 9 inches.
1st corner, a foliated cartouche inscribed :—A Correct Map of Cumberland from the best Surveys.
3rd corner, a shield bearing the Arms of the City of Carlisle.
4th corner, a shield bearing the Arms of Cumberland, copied from Samuel Simpson's design.
Margin, formed of two plain lines, the top one marked off from VII⅓ to XII⅔ Minutes of Time, with longitude West from London.
Above the margin at the top is the inscription :—Engraved for the Universal Magazine, whilst below the bottom margin :—Printed for J. Hinton at the King's Arms St. Paul's Churchyard London 1748.

1750. Bowen published in conjunction with Thomas Kitchin, *The Large English Atlas*, or a New Set of Maps of all the Counties in England and Wales, Drawn from the Several Surveys which have been hitherto Published. Imprinted John Hinton, and John Tinney, folio. This was a collection of 48 maps, about 26 by 21 inches, having a large amount of letterpress inserted on the face of the maps.

1760. A second edition. Printed and sold by T. Bowles, John Bowles and Son, John Tinney and Robt. Sayer.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. A nicely engraved and pleasing looking map, although very inaccurate. Both counties are divided into their respective Wards, the boundaries being coloured with different tints ; the hills are no longer pictorial, but the parks are still ringed with palisades ; the lake-forms are hopelessly inaccurate, Rydal Water being ten times larger than Grasmere, whilst it is almost impossible to recognise " Ulles Lake " ; measured distances between towns are marked in miles and furlongs, and signs are given to indicate the Post Stages ; the towns have their market days noted, but the villages are but slovenly treated, as for instance, Meathop is written " Wethap," and Heversham is placed to the north of Levens, etc.
Size of plate, 21½ by 27½ inches.
4th corner, a beautifully engraved frame inscribed :—" A

NEW MAP of the COUNTIES CUMBERLAND and WESTMORELAND Divided into their respective Wards From the Best Surveys and Intelligences Illustrated w^th^ Historical Extracts relative to the Natural History, Produce, Trade and Manufactures. Shewing also the Rectories and Vicarages with various other Improvements. 1760."

1st corner, a somewhat similar frame, inscribed :—To the Hon^ble^. Sr. James Lowther of Lowther in WESTMORELAND Bart., Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Westmoreland and Lieutenant of CUMBERLAND This MAP is humbly Inscribed.

2nd corner, a plate number 37.

Along the bottom, British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree, with a rule showing 20 miles to the 5¼ inches.

Letterpress covers every available space, in which we are told that Cumberland is 84 miles long, 40 miles broad, and 230 miles in circumference, contains about 1,040,000 acres, is divided into 5 Wards, in which are 8 Market and 2 Borough Towns, 58 Parishes and about 14,825 houses, etc. etc. That Westmorland is 36 miles long, 34 miles broad, and 140 miles in circumference, contains about 510,000 acres, 4 Wards, 7 Market and 2 Borough Towns, 32 large Parishes, and about 6,500 houses. The Air is sharp and clear, healthy and agreeable to the Natives and Robust Strangers etc. etc. Histories are also given of Carlisle, Cockermouth, Keswick, Egremont, Penrith, Appleby, Kendal, Miltbrop, and Ambleside, etc.

Margin, is formed of a single outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees West from London.

1763. The map is precisely the same, only the imprint has John Tinney's name erased. The plate number is altered.

1767. An edition printed for Carington Bowles, Robt. Wilkinson and Robt. Sayer.

1777. An edition printed and sold by Robt. Sayer, Map & Printseller No. 53 in Fleet Street.

1785. An edition printed and sold by Rob. Wilkinson, successor to Mr. John Bowles decd. and others.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. This is precisely

the same as the 1760 map, excepting for the imprint which now reads, " London, Printed for R. Wilkinson, 58 Cornhill, Laurie & Whittle, 53 Fleet Street and Bowles and Carver 69 St. Pauls Churchyard."

1762. In "*The Royal English Atlas:* being a New and Accurate Set of Maps of all the Counties of South Britain, Drawn from Surveys . . . . and exhibiting all the Cities, Towns, Villages, Churches, Chapels, etc. . . . . By Emanuel Bowen, Geographer to his late Majesty, Thomas Kitchin and others."

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. Although reduced in size this is similar in design and execution to the Map of 1750 in *The Large English Atlas*. The same sort of marginal notes fill up all vacant spaces and the boundary lines are tinted.
Size of plate, 16½ by 20¼ inches.
1st corner, a ruined building with trees upon which is inscribed, " An Improved Map of the Counties of CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND, Divided into their respective Wards. Drawn from the best Authorities. Adorned with a View of the Cathedral Church of Carlile with some account of the Diocese & other Historical Extracts. By Eman: Bowen Geographr. to His late Majesty." Below are rolls of cloth and straw hats to denote the chief industries of Kendal. Also British Statute Miles with a rule showing 16 miles to the 3 1/16 inches.
3rd corner, a list of Explanations.
4th corner, an engraving giving " The North Prospect of the Cathedral Church of St. Mary at Carlile."
Margin, tinted yellow and composed of a thick line and two inner ones marked off into degrees and minutes with longitude West from London, and which are carried across the map at intervals of ten minutes.
Imprint, Printed for I. Ryall & R. Sayer in Fleet Street, T. Kitchin on Holborn Hill, H. Overton without Newgate, I. Bowles & H. Parker in Cornhill, and Carington Bowles in St. Pauls Churchyard.

1762. Bowen also engraved for the *General Magazine of Arts and Sciences* published by W. Owen at Temple Bar. 8vo.

CUMBERLAND. This is a very open map with but few place

names. The roads are mostly dotted in, only short lengths being shown by double lines. The hills and trees are pictorial.
Size of plate, 7 by 8 inches.
4th corner, a Florentine frame inscribed, " CUMBERLAND Divided into WARDS containing the City, Buro' & Market Towns, Rivers, Roads, Distances etc. By Eman. Bowen Geogr. to his late Majesty." Above an orb compass and below British Statute Miles with a rule showing 15 miles to the $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches.
1st corner, a list of References and Explanations.
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes, with Longitude West from London. Below the bottom margin the imprint, " Engrav'd for the General Magazine of Arts and Sciences ; for W. Owen at Temple Bar 1762."
Back. The back is plain.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map with the roads carelessly dotted in.
Size of plate, 7 by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
4th corner, a Florentine frame inscribed, " WESTMORELAND Divided into WARDS Containing the Market Towns, Rivers, Roads, Distances, etc. By Eman. Bowen Geogr. to his late Majesty." British Statute Miles, with a rule showing 12 miles to the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Along the top lists of Explanations and References.
3rd corner, an orb showing the north and east points of the compass.
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes, with Longitude West from London. Below the bottom Margin the imprint, " Engrav'd for the General Magazine of Arts and Sciences ; for W. Owen at Temple Bar 1762."
Back. The Back is plain.

1767. In " *Atlas Anglicanus*, or a Complete Set of Maps of the Counties of South Britain ; divided into their respective Hundreds, Wapentakes, Wards, Rapes, Lathes, &c. By the late Emanuel Bowen, Geographer to His Majesty George II, and Thomas Bowen." folio.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. A map somewhat similar to that in *The Royal English Atlas* only of half the size. It is crowded with detail. Each Ward is outlined with a different tint and the space between the map and the margin is filled with

notes. It shows borough and market towns, villages, churches and chapels in ruins, religious houses, charity schools, rectories, vicarages, curacies, sites of battles, coal and lead mines, parks, roads with distances, post stages, rivers and bridges. The number of members returned to Parliament is shown by asterisks.
Size of plate, 9¼ by 13¼ inches.
1st corner, an ornamental cartouche inscribed, " CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND Divided into their respective Wards, Exhibiting the City, Burough and Market Towns &c. with Historical Extracts relative to their Natural Produce, Trade and Manufactures. Describing also the Church Livings with Improvements not Inserted in any other Set of Half Sheet County Maps extant. By Eman : Bowen, Geog^r & Thos. Bowen." Below a scale of British Statute Miles with a rule showing 16 miles to the 1¾ inches.
3rd corner, a list of Explanations.
Margin composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes, with longitude West from London, and which are carried across the map at intervals of ten minutes. Above the margin in the 2nd corner the Plate Number 6. These plate numbers are somewhat puzzling as the Maps of Cumberland, Derby and Leicester are each No. 6 ; Durham, Lancashire and Northumberland are each No. 11 ; whilst the maps of England and Yorkshire bear the No. 15. Evidently the figures are not intended to refer to the pagination of the Atlas.

1777. An unaltered impression only without the Plate Number and with the imprint added :—Printed for Tho. Kitchin at No. 59 Holborn Hill, London.

Bowen, reduced by family extravagances, and almost blind through age, died in May, 1767, leaving a son Thomas to continue his work.

S. Wale.

1748. In " *Geographia Magnae Britanniae*, or Correct Maps of all the Counties in England, Scotland, and Wales ; with General ones of both Kingdoms, and of the several Adjacent Islands . . . . Printed for T. Osborne, D. Browne, J. Hodges, A. Miller, J. Robinson, W. Johnston, P. Davey & B. Law. Published according to Act of

Parliament, October 12th, 1748." 8vo. The name S. Wale Inv^{t} and Sculp^{t} appears upon the title page only.

CUMBERLAND. A small open map showing the roads with one going direct from Ravenglass to Keswick.
Size of map, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
1*st corner*, a sort of picture frame within which is inscribed :—" A Correct Map of CUMBERLAND."
2*nd corner*, the plate number 7.
3*rd corner*, an orb compass and below, a Scale of Miles with a rule showing 15 miles to the $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches.
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes West from London.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map showing the roads.
Size of Map, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
1*st corner*, a picture frame within which is inscribed :—" A Correct Map of WESTMOR LAND."
2*nd corner*, the plate number 38.
4*th corner*, a star compass and beneath a Scale of Miles showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Margin, as above, the upper one being marked off from VII to XI Minutes of Time, and the lower one from 1° 55′ (this is a mistake for 1° 50′) to 3° 5′ of longitude West from London.

George Bickham.

George Bickham Senr. was an engraver and a celebrated penman.

1750-54. He brought out *The British Monarchy*, or a New Chorographical Description of all the Dominions subject to the King of Great Britain, which purports to give maps of each county " in a quite new Taste." They are a series of picture views taken presumably from an eminence. Above the picture appears the title and dedication, with an instruction as to pagination in the 2nd corner. Below a note of distances and the imprint. Accompanying the view are pages of engraved writing giving descriptive and historical notes of the County. Six or eight maps were brought out each year, mostly engraved by the father, but at least six were engraved by his son.

1796. After his father's death George Bickham Junr. reprinted the maps in *A Curious Collection of Birds-Eye Views* of the Several Counties in England and Wales; exhibiting a Pleasing Landscape of each County . . . . Finely engraved on Forty-six Plates Published by Robert Laurie and James Whittle. 4to. The views are precisely the same but the plate is reduced at the top and bottom in order to cut off the title and dedication at the top and the notes and imprint at the bottom. The name of the county is re-engraved at the top with the addition of the plate number.

WESTMORLAND. In the foreground a rocky road upon which travel a woman riding an ass with a man and dog beside her, whilst another ass is laden with their goods. They journey toward Kirkby Lonsdale from the south, with a view of Burton, Kendal and Ambleside stretching away to their left, whilst Kirkby Stephen, Orton, Appleby and Brough, with its ruined castle, lie before them. Shap and the " Emor " river are upon the horizon.
Size of plate, $6\frac{1}{8}$ by $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches.
On the top WESTMORELAND, and the plate number 37.

R. W. Seale.

1761. Seale issued in the *Universal Magazine* for April, 1761, a map of Westmorland, which seems to be a direct copy taken from Kitchin's Large English Atlas published the year before. For we here find the same inaccuracies regarding the forms of Ulles Lake, Grasmere, and Rydal; and the spelling of Meathop. The hills are not pictorial.

WESTMORLAND.
Size of plate, $8\frac{3}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
4th corner, a Florentine frame, inscribed :—" WESTMORELAND Drawn from an actual Survey By R. W. Seale. Universal Mag. J. Hinton, Newgate Street." Below :—" This County is divided into 4 Wards, which are refered to in the Map. Viz. :— etc. Westmoreland sends 4 members to Parliament, Viz. Appleby which is the County Town sends 2, and the County 2."

1st corner, the Arms of Appleby, with English Statute Miles and a rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches.
Margin composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees, with the Meridian taken through London.

John Ellis.

1766. Ellis brought out his *English Atlas* or a "Compleat Chorography of England and Wales, in 50 Maps Containing more Particulars than any other Collection of the Same Kind. The whole Calculated for the Use of Travellers, Academies, and all those who desire to Improve in the Knowledge of their Country." It was printed for Carington Bowles in St. Paul's Churchyard and Robert Sayer at the Golden Buck in Fleet Street. Oblong 8vo.

CUMBERLAND. A delightfully engraved map giving roads, rivers, towns (distinguishing borough and market towns), villages, rectories and vicarages, fairs, hills in ridges, parks and woods, with the boundaries emphasized in colour.
Size of plate, 8 by 10 inches.
4th corner, a cartouche inscribed, "A Modern MAP of CUMBERLAND Drawn from the latest surveys; Corrected & Improved by the best Authorities. J. Ellis sculp^{t}." with a castle above, a waterfall beneath and a bay in the background. An orb compass.
1st corner, a list of Remarks, and along the top, British Statute Miles, 69 to a Degree, with a rule showing 12 miles to the $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches.
Margin, coloured yellow and marked off into degrees and minutes with Longitude West from London. Above in the 2nd corner, the plate number 12; and below the imprint.
Back. The back is plain.

WESTMORLAND. Another well engraved map, similar to the last. The boundaries are emphasized with colour.
Size of plate, $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches.
4th corner, a cartouche raised upon a stone base and inscribed, "A Modern MAP of WESTMORE-LAND Drawn from the latest Surveys; Corrected & Improved by the best Authorities J. Ellis Sculp^{t}." A ship in a bay for a background. Above, an orb compass and British Statute Miles, 69 to a Degree, with a rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches.
1st corner, a list of Remarks.

Margin coloured yellow, marked off into degrees and minutes with Longitude West from London. Above in the 2nd corner the plate number 44 ; and below the imprint.
Back. The back is plain.

1768. 2nd edition printed for Rob. Sayer, Thos. Jefferys, and A. Dury.

1773. 3rd edition unaltered but folded in the middle. Printed for Robt. Sayer alone.

1777. 4th edition, not folded, and printed for Robt. Sayer and J. Bennett, Map, Chart and Printsellers.

Part III.

The Period of Exact Triangulation, 1777-1800, with the Meridian taken later through Greenwich Observatory.

John Ainslie and Thomas Donald.

The further application of astronomy to the determination of longitude and latitude made by Delisle in 1770, the invention of the mirror sextant in 1731, the chronometer in 1761, and lastly, the essentially English theodolite, were bound to affect the art and set up a new era in Chorography. In 1772, therefore, we find an Essay published setting forth how a fresh survey could be usefully taken in hand. The plan was to raise a fund of three thousand guineas, by three hundred shares of ten guineas each, the subscribers to be the proprietors of whom a chosen committee would have power to employ proper persons for the work. The Survey of England and Wales was to be divided into six parts, with £500 allowed to each part (Gough, *British Topography*, i, 32). Several counties were thus surveyed afresh, with the aid of the theodolite and drawn out to a large scale, generally one inch to the mile, the county occupying several sheets.

These exact surveys by triangulation were the forerunners of the Official Ordnance Survey; they were the first to show the true geometrical situations of towns, villages, and natural features, with all the roads accurately measured and set down.

1770. WESTMORLAND occupying four sheets, surveyed by John Ainslie, drawn to a scale of one inch to the mile, engraved and coloured for Thomas Jefferys.

Size of each plate, 21¾ by 19⅞ inches.
4th corner, a river spanned by a pack-horse bridge and on the face of a large rock the inscription :—" The County of WESTMORELAND, surveyed Anno MDCCLXVIIJ and engraved for Thomas Jefferys Geographer to His Majesty MDCCLXX." Also two scales, the first showing on a rule of 4 9/16 inches four Geographical Miles, 60 to a degree; the second on a rule of 5 inches five Statute Miles, 69½ nearly to a degree.
1st corner, " To the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy and Freeholders of the County of Westmoreland, Subscribers to this Survey, this Map is Most humbly Inscribed By their most Obedient and Devoted Servant Thomas Jefferys." A star compass beneath.
2nd corner, a list of Explanations.
3rd corner, a large plan of Kendal.
Margin, a thick outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes West from London. Below the imprint, " London, February 1770, Published according to Act of Parliament by T. Jefferys at the corner of St. Martins Lane, Charing Cross."

C. 1786. On referring to the County Map Catalogues already published it will be seen that the posession of the plates for this series of maps gradually passed into the hands of William Faden, Geographer to His Majesty at Charing Cross, who reissued them in an unaltered state, still bearing the original imprint and date but with the addition of his name.

1774. CUMBERLAND, occupying six sheets. This survey was commenced by —— Elliot in 1770, but his work is stated to have been so erroneous that it was obliged to be drawn over again by Thomas Donald and

John Ainslie. It was drawn to a scale of one inch to the mile, engraved and coloured by Joseph Hodgskinson and published by Thomas Jefferys in 1774.

c. 1786. An unaltered reprint still bearing the original imprint and date but with the addition of William Faden's name.

1818. A second reprint with additions.

Size of Map, 65 by 46 inches.
4th corner, a somewhat similar river scene with a large rock inscribed " The County of CUMBERLAND, Surveyed Anno MDCCLXX and MDCCLXXI by Thomas Donald with Corrections and Additions made in MDCCCXVIIJ by J. H. Fryer."
1st corner, " To the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy and Freeholders of the County of Cumberland this Map is most humbly Inscribed By their most obedient and Devoted Servant Joseph Harrison Fryer."
On the right side, the heights of eight mountains above the surface of the sea in one column and above Bassenthwaite Water in another.
At the foot, plans of Cockermouth, Whitehaven and the City of Carlisle. Also two sets of Scales as on the Westmorland map.

1783. The above maps were reduced to a single sheet size, coloured in outline only and the degrees of longitude were marked off as West from Greenwich Observatory.

CUMBERLAND.
Size of plate, 34 by 26 inches.
At the foot, an inscription, " To the Most Honourable Charles Howard, Earl of Surrey . . . . . this Map of the County of CUMBERLAND (Surveyed in 1770 & 1771 by Thomas Donald) is most humbly Inscribed by his Lordship's most obedient and obliged humble Servants Joseph Hodgskinson & Thomas Donald."
1st corner, a large star compass covers the whole of the sea space.
3rd corner, a scale of Statute Miles showing 10 miles to the $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches.
4th corner, a list of Explanations.
Margin composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes. Below the imprint: London, Pub-

lished Sep[t] 1st 1783 by J. Hogskinson (without the 'd') and T. Donald No. 35 Arundel Street Strand."

1810. A second edition by William Faden.

CUMBERLAND. The inscription at the foot has been erased to make room for a portion of Westmorland and a new one has been added on the right hand side, "The County of CUMBERLAND Drawn from the large Map in Six Sheets, Surveyed by Thomas Donald, to which have now been added Portions of the adjoining Counties of Lancaster and Westmorland, thereby comprehending all the Lakes in that Neighbourhood. Second Edition. London. Published by W. Faden, Geographer to His Majesty and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—Charing Cross. 1810."
1st corner, same as before.
3rd corner, the scale of miles has been erased to make room for a portion of Furness.
4th corner, a new Scale of Miles has been engraved above the list of Explanations.
Margin, the imprint has been removed from below the margin.

(N.D.). A third Edition by James Wyld, successor to Mr. Faden and Geographer to His Majesty and to H.R.H. the Duke of York.

Note.—John Ainslie engraved a plan of the Town and Harbour of Whitehaven from a survey taken by J. Draper in 1772, inscribed to Sr. Ja. Lowther Bart.

THOMAS BOWEN.

1784. Bowen engraved for *The New British Traveller*, or a Complete Modern Universal Display of Great Britain and Ireland . . . . published under the Immediate Inspection of George Augustus Walpoole Esqre. folio. Two maps appear on each page. Cumberland and Westmorland taking the left hand and Northumberland the right hand side of one page.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. Notwithstanding the result of the labour of those who were by now making a scientific

triangulation of the counties, Bowen still shows Windermere and Ulleswater in bad outline and the hills in pictorial form.
Size of the half plate, 6¾ by 9 inches.
4th corner, a representation of a rock-face inscribed :—A New MAP of CUMBERLAND and WESTMORELAND Drawn from the Latest Authorities. Below British Statute Miles with a rule showing 20 miles to 1 11/16 inches.
3rd corner, a small compass.
1st corner, a shield bearing the Westmorland Arms.
2nd corner, a shield bearing the Cumberland Arms.
Margin, formed of a thick outer and two fine inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes, with the meridian taken through London. Above the top margin " Engraved for Walpoole's New and Complete British Traveller," and below the bottom margin, " Published by Alexr. Hogg at the King's Arms No. 16 Pater Noster Row." A foliated design fills up the rest of the plate's margin.

1794. Reprinted in *The New and Complete English Traveller* by William Hugh Dalton Esqre.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. An unaltered but faint impression of the same map. There is no inscription above the top margin and the foliated design is omitted. On the other hand the 4th corner is inscribed :—T. Conder Sculpt.

John Lodge.

1788. Lodge engraved maps for *The Political Magazine*, and Parliamentary, Naval, Military and Literary Journal, published as the Act directs by J. Murray, No. 32 Fleet Street and later by R. Butters of 79 Fleet Street. That for the County of Westmorland appeared in the issue for September 30, 1790. In the 2nd corner is inserted the name of the Magazine, in the 4th corner the Engraver's name and below the margin the imprint.

CUMBERLAND. A boldly engraved map copying old traditions and spellings ; the pictorial hills shown in ridge formation ; the parks surrounded by palisades and the roads well defined. The number of members returned to Parliament is indicated by asterisks.
Size of plate, 10¾ by 13½ inches.

4th corner, A MAP OF CUMBERLAND from the BEST AUTHORITIES, with a small compass above, and British Statute Miles, 69 to a degree, with a rule showing 12 miles to the 2 inches.
1st corner, a list of Remarks.
Margin, composed of one outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes, with Longitude West from London. Above in the 2nd corner, " Political Mag. Feb. 1788," in the 4th corner, " J. Lodge, Sculp." ; at the foot the imprint, " London, Published as the Act directs 29 Feb. 1788, by J. Murray No. 32 Fleet Street."

1795. A second impression of these maps appeared in " A Collection of 40 Maps of the Counties of England " ; but for this work the name of the Magazine, the Engraver's name and the imprint were erased.

WESTMORLAND. A well covered and boldly engraved map with the pictorial hills shown in ridge formation, the parks surrounded by palisades, and the roads well defined. The number of members returned to Parliament is indicated by asterisks.
4th corner, A NEW MAP OF WESTMORELAND FROM THE LATEST AUTHORITIES ; with a star compass above.
1st corner, a list of Remarks.
2nd corner, British Statute Miles, 69 to a degree, with a rule showing 10 miles to the $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees with Longitude West from London.

Benjamin Baker.

1791. The *Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure*, which forty years earlier had presented a series of county maps, now took advantage of the new surveys and began another series under the editorship of W. Bent, at the King's Arms, Paternoster Row.

WESTMORLAND. The principal feature of the map is the true shape and proportion of both " Winander Mere " and " Ulles Water," also the much more accurate position of the roads, which are continued across the county boundary to the near towns in the adjoining counties ; the whole showing a desire to follow the

result of the recent triangulation. The towns are marked with their distances from London ; the hills are shown as hairy caterpillars.

Size of plate, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

4th corner, an elongated oval and shaded label bearing :—WESTMORELAND and beneath, " Engraved by B. Baker, Islington." Beneath again a Scale of Miles with rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Margin formed of a thick and fine outer and two fine inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes, with the meridian taken through London.

1807. This series was reprinted from the same plates with almost twice as many names of places added and other amendments in an atlas of coloured County maps issued by Laurie and Whittle. The reprints are distinguished by a star compass added as a background to the label bearing the title, the lower points partly obliterating the engraver's name.

John Cary.

John Cary commenced business about 1783, at the corner of Arundel Street in the Strand, and removed to the corner of Norfolk Street about 1791. In 1804 he was awarded a Gold Medal by the Royal Society of Arts. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1820 gives a vivid description of a fire which broke out adjoining his premises :—" A dreadful fire broke out . . . . at the corner of Norfolk Street in the Strand . . . . The flames soon caught the dwelling of Mr. Cary, the chart seller, ... soon advanced to the adjoining house of his brother, Mr. Cary the Optician. At half past ten the fronts of these houses were precipitated into the Strand," etc. Cary then removed to St. James' Street, where he was joined by his brother George, and carried on the business under the style of G. and J. Cary until at least 1844. George Frederick Cruchley seems to have purchased the business and used their plates for his own productions until 1876,

when Messrs. Gall and Inglis of Edinburgh gained possession of them.

Sir George Fordham says that "Cary's Map drawing is marked by a particular delicacy and clearness, and has always the brilliancy which can be developed by the skilful hand upon copper-plate." They certainly reached the highest standard of excellence as yet attained.

1787. Cary brought out his "*New and Correct English Atlas*, being a new set of County Maps from Actual Surveys." Large 4to. with 46 maps both coloured and uncoloured.

CUMBERLAND. A beautifully engraved map with the roads carefully laid down, marked with measured miles and drawn across the boundary to given neighbouring towns. Boroughs returning members to Parliament are indicated by asterisks.
Size of plate, 9 by $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
4th corner, a label shaded with vertical wavy lines upon which is inscribed CUMBERLAND, the whole being superimposed upon a finely shaded star compass with an elongated northern point. Below, in a curved line, "By John Cary, Engraver," and lower down, a rule of British Statute Miles, $69\frac{1}{2}$ to a degree, showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Margin composed of a thick and thin line with a double inner line marked off into degrees and minutes, with Longitude West from London. Below the imprint, London: Published as the Act directs, September 1st, 1787 by J. Cary, Engraver, Map and Printseller, No. 188, the corner of Arundel Street, Strand.

WESTMORLAND. Similar to the Cumberland map. The county is coloured by a thin line of red around the boundary, whilst the counties of Cumberland and Yorkshire are indicated by a narrow green and Durham and Lancashire by a narrow yellow edging.
Size of plate, $10\frac{3}{4}$ by 9 inches.
Scale, 10 miles to the 2 inches.

1793. A second edition with some of the roads re-engraved.

CUMBERLAND. An impression of the 1787 map, but the less important roads, such as from Millom to Egremont,

Keswick to Uldale, Cockermouth to Allonby, Cockermouth to Wigton, Wigton to Carlisle and Carlisle to Kirkbride, are now shown in narrower lines so as to leave the main roads more defined. The roads from Keswick to Kendal, Penrith to Kendal, and Penrith to Brough are now marked "The London Road."
Imprint, London: Published Jan. 1st, 1793, By J. Cary Engraver & Mapseller, Strand.

WESTMORLAND. Here again the roads up to Kentmere and the Long Sleddale valley and from Tebay to Appleby, etc. have been reduced in width, and many other minor improvements have been effected.
Imprint, London: Published Jan. 1, 1793, by J. Cary, Engraver & Mapseller, Strand.
The interleaved text only occupies one half of the 10 by 12 inch page.

1809. A third edition re-engraved with the names of the towns in larger type.

CUMBERLAND. A copy of the 1793 map with various alterations. In re-engraving the names of the towns Alston is now spelt Aldstone; the main road from London to Edinburgh is coloured green to distinguish it from the other brown roads, and the road from Ravenglas to Egremont has now been widened into a main road.
Margin, coloured a brown tint.
Imprint, London, Published by J. Cary, Engraver & Mapseller No. 181 Strand July 1st, 1809.

WESTMORLAND. Here also the main roads from Lancaster, via Milnthorpe, Kendal, and Shap to Penrith, as also from Barnard Castle, via Brough and Appleby to Penrith, have been coloured green to distinguish them from the other roads.
Margin, coloured a brown tint.
Imprint, London, Published by J. Cary, Engraver & Mapseller No. 181 Strand.

1818. A reprint "corrected to 1818."

1821. A reprint "Corrected to 1821." The interleaved text of previous issues is here omitted.

1823, 1827, 1831. Three other reprints corrected up to these dates.

1863, 1868, 1872, and 1875. Lithographic reproductions were made by G. F. Cruchley with the insertion of railways.

1789. Cary engraved the Maps for Richard Gough's 1st edition of Camden's *Britannia*, large folio.

1806. Reprint for Gough and Nichols' 2nd edition, published by John Stockdale of Piccadilly.

CUMBERLAND. A splendid map with the Wards outlined in different colours.
Size of plate, 20½ by 16¼ inches.
At the foot, A MAP OF CUMBERLAND from the best AUTHORITIES Published by John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 26th March 1805. Engraved by J. Cary.
1st corner, a star compass with the north-head pointing fully north-west.
3rd corner, Scale of Statute Miles, 69¼ to a degree, with a rule showing 12 miles to the 3⅝ inches.
4th corner, Reference to the Wards.
Margin, formed of a thick and fine outer and two fine inner lines, the latter divided into Degrees and Minutes, with Longitude West from London. There is a curious mistake in the engraving of the top figures of longitude, which begins reading from right to left—II° 22′, 25′, 20′, 15′, 10′, 5′, III°, etc.; instead of II° 32′, 35′, 40′, 45′, 50′, 55′, III° and so on to IV° 8′.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map with the Wards outlined in different colours.
Size of plate, 19¾ by 15⅞ inches.
4th corner, A MAP of WESTMORLAND from the best AUTHORITIES Published by John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 26th March 1805. Engraved by J. Cary.
1st corner, a star compass.
3rd corner, Reference to the Wards and below a Scale of Statute Miles, 69¼ to a degree, with a rule showing 8 miles to the 3¼ inches.
Margin, formed of a thick and fine outer and two fine inner

lines, the latter divided into Degrees and Minutes, with Longitude West from London.

1868, 1872, and 1875. Three reprints by G. F. Crutchley, with railways inserted as a " Handmaid to Bradshaw."

1790. Cary brought out his *Traveller's Companion* or a Delineation of the Turnpike Roads of England and Wales ; showing the immediate route to every Market and Borough Town throughout the Kingdom Laid down from the best authorities on a New Set of 43 County Maps. Peculiarly adapted for the Pocket." Small, clearly defined road maps reduced from the *New and Correct English Atlas*. The maps are printed on thin paper and the back is plain.

1792. A 2nd edition printed on thick paper with maps on both sides.

CUMBERLAND. A finely engraved map with the boundary outlined in yellow. The main road from Penrith to Edinburgh is coloured green to distinguish it from the other brown coloured roads.
Size of plate, 4 by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
At the top, in the middle, the outside border line is carried up to form a narrow oblong panel, shaded by vertical wavy lines, to contain the title CUMBERLAND. Above is half a star compass showing the points W, N, and E. On the left side, " By J. Cary " ; on the right side, " Engraver."
4th corner, Scale of Statute Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch.
At the foot, three lines of printing giving the distances of towns from London.
Imprint, London, Published Sep. 1, 1792 by J. Cary Engraver No. 181 Strand.
Back, a map of Derbyshire.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map engraved with the East toward the top. Only a few place names are given in the northern section of the county. The main roads from Lancaster and Barnard Castle to Penrith are coloured green.
Size of plate, 4 by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

At the top, a shaded panel as above bearing the title WESTMORELAND, with the half star compass showing the points N, E, and S.
At the foot, a Scale of Statute Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch, with a panel containing the distances from London to the principal towns.
Imprint, London, Published Sep. 1. 1792 by J. Cary Engraver No. 181 Strand.
Back, a map of Wiltshire.

1806. A reprint on thin paper with the back plain.

CUMBERLAND. A similar map to the 1792 edition only some of the place names have been re-engraved. High Hesket from being in two lines is now written in one, Alston Moor becomes Aldstone Moor and Portincastle becomes Portin Castle.
At the foot, all the distances from London to the principal towns have been altered, for instance now making Carlisle 302 instead of 299 miles.
Imprint, London, Published July 1 1806 by J. Cary Engraver No. 181 Strand.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map to the 1792 edition with many of the place names re-engraved, as for instance "Trogtbeck Park." A new road has also been added from K. Stephen to Hawes and Askrig.
4th corner, here has been added the words "L. Lancaster Canal."
At the foot, all the distances from London to the principal towns have been altered, for instance now making Kendal 262 instead of 257 miles.
Imprint, London, Published July 1. 1806 by J. Cary Engraver No. 181 Strand.

1812. A reprint dated London 1812, a copy of which is in the Cambridge University Library.

1814. Another reprint similar to the 1806 edition.

CUMBERLAND. The only apparent alteration seems to be in the colour of the road from Carlisle to Newcastle, which is now made green to denote it as a main road.
Imprint, London, Published May 1. 1814 by J. Cary Engraver No. 181 Strand.

WESTMORLAND. An unaltered impression.
Imprint, London, Published May 1. 1814 by J. Cary Engraver No. 181 Strand.

1817. A possible reprint dated London 1817, as Sir George Fordham draws attention to two maps of the counties of Cheshire and Derbyshire dated Jan. 1, 1817.

1819. A re-engraved edition with slight variations and additions.

1822, 1824, and 1828. Other editions differing only in the imprint of G. and J. Cary.

1862. A lithographic reproduction, much altered with the names re-written and the railways inserted, by G. F. Cruchley in his *Railroad Companion to England and Wales*, Delineated on 42 County Maps.

1798. Cary brought out his *New Itinerary;* which went through eleven editions up to 1828 when the last was published, with maps. 8vo. The seventh was published in 1817.

1828. ENVIRONS OF THE LAKES. This is a well filled map and yet quite clear. It covers an area from Hesket New Market to Heversham and from St. Bees to Orton.
Size of plate, 8¾ by 7 inches.
At the top, ENVIRONS OF THE LAKES, above the margin.
1st corner, Eleventh Edition above the margin.
2nd corner, For Cary's New Itinerary, above the margin.
3rd corner, Scale of Miles with a rule showing 7 miles to the 1⅜ inches.
Margin, composed of a thick line with a fine line on either side of it.
Imprint, Published by G. & J. Cary No. 86 St. James Street.

1799-1807. Cary's *New Universal Atlas* was published gradually between these years in twenty parts of three maps each. The map of Westmorland is dated 1801. These were bound together and in 1809 published as the

New English Atlas being a Complete Set of 46 County Maps " on which are particularly delineated those Roads which were measured by Order of the Postmaster General." Imp : Folio. They are coloured in Wards ; the Meridian is taken through Greenwich.

WESTMORLAND. The best map of the County so far published, showing the towns with their distances from London. The main roads are coloured, they show the mile distance between the towns and are taken slightly over the county boundary to given destinations. The line of the proposed Lancaster Canal is shown according to John Rennie's intended route across the mosses, and not as it was afterwards executed.
Size of plate, 23½ by 20½ inches.
4th corner, a large oval inscribed A NEW MAP OF WESTMORELAND. Divided into Wards Exhibiting its Roads, Rivers, Parks &c. By John Cary Engraver 1801.
3rd corner, a fine star compass, and below a panel, vertically shaded, bearing a Scale of Miles, showing 8 miles to the 3¼ inches.
Margin, coloured and divided into degrees and minutes, with longitude West from Greenwich. Below the imprint :—London, Published by J. Cary, Engraver and Map seller, No. 181 Strand, Sept. 28. 1801.

1811 and 1818. The second and third editions.

1824 and 1829. Further editions in which the Westmorland map is considerably altered.

CUMBERLAND. A very clear map with the Wards coloured in different pale tints with a deeper tint around the boundaries. The projected Rail Road from Carlisle to Newcastle is shown. The Geology of each district is given in marginal notes.
Size of plate, 20 by 23 inches.
4th corner, a large oval, throwing a shadow at the bottom, inscribed, A NEW MAP OF CUMBERLAND Divided into Hundreds Exhibiting its Roads, Rivers, Parks &c. By John Cary, Engraver, 1824. Above a star compass with an elongated point to the north. Beneath a long panel, vertically shaded, showing a scale of 12 miles to the 3 9/16 inches.
1st corner, a view of the " Cumberland Court Houses & Prison at the South Entrance of the City of Carlisle," was added in the 1829 edition.

Margin, tinted brown and composed of a thick line between two fine ones with an inner double line marked off into degrees and minutes with Longitude West from London. Below the imprint, "London, Published by J. Cary, Engraver and Mapseller No. 86, St. James Street. Note, The numbers attached to the description of each Stratum, refer to the Geological Table of British Organized Fossils, which may be had of the Publisher, Price 1s. 6d."

WESTMORLAND. In this edition we find several alterations in the roads, notably a deviation at Shap; where the Mallerstang road passes out at "Nell Gill Bridge" to Hawes, now called "Hell Gill Bridge"; the road from K. Stephen to Richmond is now reduced to a byeway, whilst several byeways around Brough are now elevated to main roads. The line of the Lancaster Canal is now shown in its true course. The Geology of each district is given in marginal notes.

Size of plate, 23¼ by 20¼ inches.

4th corner, the same large oval is inscribed with the title, but with the date altered to 1824 or 1829. Beneath a long panel vertically shaded, bearing a rule showing 8 miles to the 3¼ inches.

1st corner, a view of White Hall, Kendal, and below a star compass with an elongated north pointer were added to the later edition.

3rd corner, the Scale and compass retained in the 1824 edition have been erased in the 1829 edition and the plate filled in with a map of the Furness district.

Margin, as before with Longitude West from Greenwich and with the imprint, London, Published by J. Cary, Engraver and Mapseller No. 86 St. James Street.

1832 to 1880. Several photo-lithographic reproductions by G. F. Cruchley with the insertion of the railways.

WESTMORLAND. This is a terrible come-down for Cary's beautiful map. Instead of being divided into Wards by different tints it is now divided into North and South Westmorland to show the recent political division of the County. The names of the principal towns have been enlarged and heavy black lines show the railways.

4th corner, The oval with its title is substituted by the in-

scription, Cruchley's County Map of WESTMORLAND showing all the Railways and Names of Stations also the Villages, Turnpike Roads, Gentlemens Seats &c &c. Improved from the Ordnance Survey. Beneath a reproduction of the Scale panel remains.
1st corner, The View of White Hall has gone and in its place we find a list of Explanations. The star compass remains.
Margin, as before with longitude West from Greenwich. Below the margin " Prepared for T. Bulmer & Co's History & Directory of Westmorland."

1883. Reprinted by E. Harrison & Co., with maps, folded into 8vo.

1885. Reprinted by Gall & Inglis, in a series of 42 maps.

J. Haywood.

1790. In "*Maps of the English Counties*, with the Subdivisions of Hundreds, Wapontakes, Lathes, Wards, Divisions, &c. to which are added Two folio pages of Letterpress to face each Map . . . . The whole containing the most useful, entertaining, and instructive Selections of the Kind that has yet appeared at the price of £3 3s. 0d. London, Printed by and for John Harrison No. 115 Newgate Street M. DCC. XCI" obl. folio.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND. A plain bare map with the Counties margined in colour and the Ward boundaries outlined in red.
Size of plate, 13⅛ by 18½ inches.
1st corner, a plain square panel bearing :—A MAP of CUMBERLAND and WESTMORELAND Engraved from an Actual Survey with improvements.
2nd corner, a star compass with elongated pointer to the north.
3rd corner, English Statute Miles, 69½ to a degree, with a rule showing 20 miles to the 3⅜ inches.
4th corner, a Reference to the Wards.
Margin, composed of a thick and thin outer and two fine inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes with longitude West from St. Pauls and carried across the map at intervals of ten minutes. Below, Haywood, del. ; Sudlow, sculp.

Imprint, London, Engraved for J. Harrison, 115, Newgate Street, as the Act directs, 13 January, 1790.

1792. An unaltered reprint with an abbreviated title and with the price reduced to £2 2s. 0d.

Charles Smith.

1801-4. Smith, who appears to have been a great rival of John Cary, brought out his *New English Atlas* being a Complete Set of County Maps accompanied by an Index Villaris, folio. The meridian is taken through Greenwich Observatory. The maps were issued separately, as quickly as they were finished and finally brought together in 1804.

CUMBERLAND. This map so closely resembles the one in Cary's *New English Atlas* that it looks as if it was taken from the same source.
Size of plate, 19¼ by 21½ inches.
1st corner, A NEW MAP of the COUNTY of CUMBERLAND Divided into Wards, London, Printed for C. Smith No. 172 Strand, January 6th. 1804.
3rd corner, a fine star compass; below, Smith and Jones, sculp. Pentonville.
4th corner, Explanations, and below a Scale showing 15 miles to the 4¼ inches, with the first section divided into furlongs.
Margin, coloured in imitation of Cary and divided into degrees and minutes; with Longitude West from Greenwich.

WESTMORLAND. A very similar looking map with each Ward tinted a different colour, and the roads fairly accurately laid down. The line of the Lancaster Canal follows J. Rennie's intended course across the mosses.
Size of plate, 21½ by 19¼ inches.
1st corner, A NEW MAP of the county of WESTMORELAND Divided into Wards. London, Printed for C. Smith No. 172 Strand, January 6th. 1804.
2nd corner, a finely engraved star compass with an elongated pointer to the north. Below, Jones & Smith sculp. Pentonville.
3rd corner, a list of Explanations.
4th corner, a reference to the Wards and below a Scale with a

rule showing 8 miles to the $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, with the first section divided into furlongs.
Margin, coloured brown and divided into degrees and minutes with Longitude West from Greenwich.

1808. A 2nd edition with the maps all dated Jan. 6th, 1804, "Corrected to 1808."

WESTMORLAND. The chief difference between this map and the 1804 edition is that the mail roads from Burton via Kendal to Penrith, and from Brough via Appleby to Penrith are now coloured red in order to distinguish them from the Turnpike roads.
Size of plate, $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
1st corner, A NEW MAP of the COUNTY of WESTMORELAND Divided into Wards, London, Printed for C. Smith No. 172 Strand, January 6th. 1804. 2nd edition corrected to 1808.
2nd corner, a fine star compass with the imprint Jones and Smith, sculp. Pentonville.
3rd corner, a list of Explanations.
4th corner, a reference to the Wards and below a Scale showing 8 miles to the $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches with the first section divided into furlongs.
Margin, coloured and divided into degrees and minutes, with Longitude West from Greenwich.

1818. A third edition dated 1804 "corrected to 1818."

1821 and 1827. Reprints.

1834. A further reprint.

WESTMORLAND. The chief difference in this map is that the Wards are no longer coloured over but merely outlined by a thin margin of colour, also that it gives the Parliamentary Divisions with red crosses to indicate the Polling Stations. The roads are made to run in rather more correct lines, as for instance between Fawcett Forest and Shap, and beside Grasmere, and between Martindale and Kirkstone. The line of the Lancaster Canal is also altered to its constructed route.
Size of plate, 22 by $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
1st corner, A NEW MAP of the COUNTY of WESTMORE-

LAND Divided into Wards and the Parliamentary Divisions. London Printed for C. Smith No. 172 Strand. Corrected to 1834.
2nd corner, the imprint is omitted from below the star compass.
3rd corner, Extra signs are given in the list of Explanations.

1842 and 1846. Reprints.

1802. He issued a New and Accurate Map of the Lakes in the Counties of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancaster.

1814. A reprint.

Size of plate, 19¾ by 24½ inches.
1st corner, the Title and imprint "London, Printed for C. Smith, Mapseller No 172 corner of Surrey Street, Strand. July 1802 with additions to 1814."
3rd corner, a scale of miles showing 7 miles to the 3 inches, and what must have been a very useful List of Inns which supply Post Horses and Carriages.

1822. Smith also issued a Reduction of his large folio atlas containing a complete set of county maps, 4to., with maps 9¼ by 7⅜ inches.

J. Luffman.

1803. Luffman brought out *A New Pocket Atlas* and Geography of England and Wales, illustrated with fifty-five copper plates, printed and published by J. Luffman. 12mo.

CUMBERLAND. The map occupies the upper half of the page, and is contained within a circle of 2¼ inches diameter, with descriptive letterpress in eleven lines below. The first line of the text is printed within the mark of the copper plate. Coloured.
Size of plate, 2½ by 3½ inches.
Margin, formed by two fine lines with an intermediate thick one, and a similar inner border with a space of ¼ inch between the two. In this space at the top, "CUMBERLAND"; on the left, "Sends 6 Members to Parl^mt"; on the right, "Carlisle Co. Town, 301 miles from London"; at the bottom "Scale of 20

miles to the $\frac{3}{8}$th of an inch." At the top of the page the plate number 7. Below the border the imprint, " Sold by J. Luffman, 28, Little Bell Alley, Coleman Street, London."
Back, plain.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map to the above, but with thirteen lines of letterpress below the map. The first line of the text is printed within the mark of the copper plate. Coloured.
Size of plate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Margin, formed of two fine lines and an inner thick one; the inner margin of two fine lines with an intermediate thick one with a space of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch between the two. In this space at the top " Westmorland "; on the left " Sends 4 Members to Parl^{mt} "; on the right " Appleby Co. Town, 266 miles from London "; at the bottom " Scale of 10 miles to the $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch." At the top of the page the plate number 37; below the border, the imprint, " Sold by J. Luffman, 28, Little Bell Alley, Coleman Street, London."
Back, plain.

1806. A reprint published by Lackington Allen & Co., although the imprint remains the same. 8vo.

CUMBERLAND. Unaltered impressions of this map, both coloured and uncoloured; only in this issue the plate number is printed closer to the border of the map.
WESTMORLAND. As above, with the plate number 37 printed closer to the border, and with the letterpress lower down the page free from the plate mark.

C. and J. Greenwood.

1815-34. This firm projected a complete series of county maps on a scale of one inch to the mile. The Survey began in 1815 with Yorkshire and continued until 1834. An advertisement in the *Westmorland Advertiser* for June 21, 1823, shows that the Westmorland map is to be printed on four sheets and published at £3 3s. od., being the thirteenth of the New Series of county maps. Further that their map of Cumberland is already published on six sheets at £3 3s. od. From this time onward for many months the local newspapers are troubled with recrimi-

natory letters of wearisome length between Messrs. Greenwood and a Mr. Thomas Hodgson of Lancaster, who appears to be likewise engaged upon a large map of Westmorland. The former claim that they were the first in the field and that the latter " had craftily obtained a list of some 525 prominent Westmorland subscribers to his map with a perfect knowledge of their prior claim to support." On the other hand Mr. Hodgson claims (July 26th) that while his opponents took all their measurements by stepping he trailed a measuring chain over 500 miles in this small county.

Another advertisement in 1824 shows that fifteen counties, including Cumberland and Westmorland, had been completed by this time " with unremitting application and that (Messrs. Greenwood) trust they can with propriety assert that within the further period of about six years they will be enabled to accomplish the highest object of their ambition, in the completion of the first uniform Series of Maps of the English Counties ever made from actual survey." They evidently intended to run a close race with the Official Ordnance Survey. The meridian is taken through Greenwich Observatory.

Mr. Thomas Hodgson's Map of Westmorland was not published until August 1st, 1828.

1829-34. They also issued a reduced series of these maps which were published as an Atlas on April 1st, 1834, folio.

WESTMORLAND.

Size of plate, 29 by 25 inches.

1*si corner*, " A Map of the County of WESTMORLAND from an actual Survey made in the years 1822 and 1823 by C. & J. Greenwood. Published by the Proprietors Greenwood & Co. 13 Regent St. Pall Mall, London. Corrected to the present Period and Published February 24 1830. Engraved by J. & C. Walker 47 Bernard Street, Russell Square."

2*nd corner*, an elaborately engraved star compass with the Prince of Wales' feathers on the northern pointer.

3rd corner, a list of Explanations.
4th corner, a Reference to the Wards with a view of Appleby beneath.
At the bottom, a Scale of Miles showing 10 miles to the $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and a note stating that "Westmorland contains 772 Square Statute Miles."

CUMBERLAND.
A similar map engraved by John Dower.

The Official Ordnance Survey.

Up to this period the whole business of map-making had been treated and carried on as a matter of private and lucrative speculation. But in the restless days of Louis XVI the French nation conceived the idea of undertaking a great military survey of their country, by their Ordnance staff and at the public cost. England quickly followed their example, as we find Lieut.-gen[l]. Watson and Major-gen[l]. Roy sent by Pelham's cabinet to make a reliable map of Scotland in consequence of the rebellion of 1745. This first Ordnance Survey was completed by 1755 and the maps, although not published, were drawn out to a scale of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches to the mile.

Nearly thirty years later Gen[l]. Roy was commanded to survey England in a similar manner for military purposes, and he commenced the great one inch to the mile series of maps by laying down his first base line on Hounslow Heath during the month of April, 1784. With the Peace of Versailles, in 1787, this English survey was officially connected with the French triangulation, but for several causes it made but slow progress. By the year 1824, however, we find that it had extended northwards as far as the confines of Yorkshire and Lancashire, when the work was transferred for the time being to Ireland for the purposes of land valuation. To set forth adequately the various properties a scale of six inches to the mile was chosen, and by the time that this survey was finished in 1840 the enlarged scale had met with so

much favour that the government were asked to consent to its adoption for the remaining counties of England. Lancashire and Yorkshire were fortunate in being plotted to this scale before the year 1851, when, with the change of Ministry came a change back to the one inch scale.

In 1853 a statistical conference met at Brussels, attended by twenty-six delegates from the chief states of Europe, and international cartography appears to have been the principal subject of discussion. For the purpose of comparing one map with another, especially maps of different nationality where different linear measures are employed, it was strongly felt at this meeting that the fractional scale, which tells the proportion the map bears to the region it represents, was essential. And therefore we find the conference unanimously agreeing to adopt as a standard, a scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$ of nature, which in England represents 25.344 inches to the Statute Mile, or roughly one square inch to the acre.

Cumberland and Westmorland appear to have been surveyed between the years 1856 and 1860, extending perhaps to 1865 for the more remote parts, and to have been plotted to this large scale.

The *Westmorland Gazette* for April 5th, 1856, gives a

> "Notice to Landed Proprietors, Clergymen, Agents of Estates, Parish Officers, Overseers of Townships, and all others interested in having the BOUNDARIES of the PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, and EXTRA PAROCHIAL PLACES correctly ascertained, and accurately laid down on the PLANS of the ORDNANCE SURVEY.
>
> THE BOUNDARIES in part of the COUNTIES of CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND have been ascertained (as directed by the ACT OF PARLIAMENT 4th. and 5th. VICTORIAE, Cap. 30; 9th and 10th VICTORIAE, Cap. 46; and 14th. and 15th. VICTORIAE, Cap. 22;) and the Sketch Maps drawn, which with the

field notes of the Perambulation of the following places, ... will be open for inspection at the Ordnance Survey Offices, Brunswick Square, Penrith, between the hours of Nine and Four o'clock, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th days of April 1856.

As the Boundaries laid down on the GOVERNMENT MAPS were pointed out to the Ordnance Surveyors by Meresmen, or Persons appointed by the Justices in Quarter Sessions, as directed by the Acts of Parliament quoted above, the Maps may possibly become evidence respecting the Boundaries and thus affect the right of Rating Lands. Therefore, PROPRIETORS, AGENTS and OTHER PERSONS to whom this notice is addressed, are particularly requested to examine the Sketch Maps, to ascertain that the Boundaries of those Lands in and for which they are interested have been correctly defined and laid down, and to bring with them Plans of their Estates for comparison.

CHURCHWARDENS OR OTHERS having the charge of Tithe Commutation Plans,—OVERSEERS, or other Authorities having charge of Township, Valuation, or other Plans, are recommended to send them, with the Rate Books, to be compared with the Boundary Sketch Maps, that should any difference be found they may be enquired into and corrected before the Maps are Engraved and Published.

N.B.—These are mere Skeleton Outline Maps and do not shew Private Properties except where Public Boundaries pass. HENRY JAMES, Lt-Col. Royal Engineers, Superintendent."

Again the *Westmorland Gazette* gives to us an interesting quotation from the *Athenaeum*, stating the number of persons employed on the Survey on the 31st March, 1857, viz. :—

"1 Lieut-Col. Superintending, 16 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Quartermaster, 480 non-commissioned officers, 960 civil assistants, and 609 labourers, making a total of 2069 persons."

Of the twenty-five inch Parish Maps, or $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale, it takes 898 sheets, each measuring 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches to cover Cumberland and 458 sheets to cover Westmorland.

1896-1898. Revised and relevelled.

1910-1912. Again revised.

Of the six inch County Maps, or $\frac{1}{10560}$ scale (a reduced fraction of 6 over 63,360 inches in a mile) it takes 318 quarter sheets, each measuring 18 by 12 inches to cover Cumberland and 167 quarter sheets to cover Westmorland.

The maps were reduced from the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale and have been reprinted according to the revisions as above.

Of the one inch Topographical Maps, or $\frac{1}{63360}$ scale, it took 7 full sized sheets of the original series to cover Cumberland and Westmorland, which were numbered 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 106, and 107.

1895. Revised, and published by Col. D. A. Johnston between 1901-4, in quarter sheets each measuring $19\frac{1}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches. In this series the meridian is taken through Delamere in Cheshire, and the numbering of the sheets commenced with the North of England, so that we find our counties on sheets 11, 12, 16-18, 22-25, 28-31, 37-40, 47-49.

1903. Revised, and published by the Director General in 1905-6, with much narrower margins.

Besides these there is a Geological Edition issued in quarter sheets and elaborately coloured.

This Ordnance Survey gave an exact basis for all future maps and as an era of uniformity naturally set in to the

cost of originality, it will not be necessary to follow the subject further. I append, however, a fairly complete list of the Maps issued during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Name.	Date.	Co.	Size of Plate.	Published by, or Work in which Map was issued.
Archer, J. ..	1835	C.	7 by 9½	Dugdale's England and Wales, Delineated.
ditto ..	1835	W.	9½ by 7½	ditto, pl. 40.
ditto ..	1840	W.	10¾ by 8¾	Curiosities of Great Brit.
ditto ..		C.	6½ by 9	Edwards, W. (Black pr't).
Becker, F. P. ..	1845	C.	11 by 13¾	Fisher's County Atlas.
Brayley, E. W.	1805	C.	7 by 9½	Beauties of Eng. & Wales.
ditto ..	1805	W.	9½ by 7	ditto
ditto ..	1807	W.	10½ by 9½	ditto
Chapman & Hall	1833	C.	7¾ by 9¾	Gorton's Topogra'l Dict.
Cobbett, Wm. ..	1832	C.	4½ by 7¾	Geog. Dict. of Eng. & W.
ditto ..	1832	W.	4½ by 7¾	ditto
Cole, G. ..	1805	C.	7 by 9½	Beauties of Eng. & Wa's.
ditto ..	1807	W.	9½ by 7½	ditto
ditto ..		W.	9¼ by 7½	ditto, pl. 40.
ditto ..	1811	W.	9¼ by 7½	Hodgson's Hist. of West.
Cooper ..	1808	C.	7 by 4	Topograp'al Dict., pl. VII.
ditto ..	1824	C.	7 by 4	ditto, pl. VII.
ditto ..	1808	W.	8 by 4½	Philips, R. Topog. Dict. of the United King., pl. 37.
Creighton, R. ..	1831	C.	10 by 12½	Lewis' Topo. Dict.
ditto ..	1835	C.	8 by 10¼	ditto
ditto ..	1835	W.	8 by 10¼	ditto
Dix, Thomas ..	1816	C.	14½ by 18	William Darton.
ditto ..	1834	C.	14½ by 18	Complete Atlas of the English Counties
ditto ..	1834	W.	17¾ by 14¾	ditto
Emslie, John ..	1848	C.	9½ by 7½	Reynolds' Atlas of Eng.
ditto ..	1848	C. & W.	9¾ by 7½	ditto Pl. 8.
Fowler, Charles ..	1829	C. & W.	10¼ by 13	Baines' Companion to the Lakes.
Gardner, W. R.	1828	W.	63 by 54	C. Smith
Hall, Sidney ..	1825	C.	3 by 5	Leigh's Pocket Road Book of England, pl. VII.
ditto ..	1825	W.	3 by 5	ditto, pl. 38.
ditto ..	1833	C.	7¾ by 9¾	Gorton's Topo. Dict.
ditto ..	1832	W.	10¾ by 8¾	ditto Chapman & Hall, pl. 43.
ditto ..	1845 or later	W.	10¾ by 8¾	ditto, pl. 39, with railw's.
Hoare & Reeves	1830	C.	14½ by 18¾	Murray's Atlas of the English Counties.
ditto ..	1830	W.	18¾ by 14½	ditto
ditto ..	1832	W.	18¾ by 14½	ditto
ditto ..	1840	C.	15½ by 19	Duncan's Complete Co. Atlas, with arrangements effected by the Reform Bill.
ditto ..	1840	W.	17½ by 14	ditto
Hodgson, Thomas	1828	W.	63 by 54	C. Smith.

Name.	Date.	Co.	Size of Plate.	Published by, or Work in which Map was issued.
Ingrey, C. ..	1832	C.	8½ by 10	Report of the Boundary Commissioners in anticipation of the Reform Bill signed Robt. K. Dawson, Lt.R.E.
Jollie, F. ..		C.	21¼ by 16¾	F. Jollie, Carlisle.
Jones, R. Owen ..	1885	W.	12 by 13	Report of the Boundary Commissioners in anticipation of the Redistribution of Seats Act.
Langley & Belch	1818	C.	8¼ by 13½	Langley's New Co. Atlas.
ditto ..	1818	W.	13½ by 8¼	ditto
Laurie, R. H. ..	1806	C. & W.	10½ by 12¼	Laurie & Whittle's New Travelling Companion.
ditto ..	1810	C. & W.	10½ by 12¼	ditto
Lewis, W. ..	1819	W.	4 by 5¼	Lewis' New Traveller's Guide, pl. 36.
Lizars, W. H. ..	1829	C. & W.	10¼ by 13	Baines' Com. to the Lakes
Martin, P. ..		W.	4 by 5½	Martin's Edition of Lewis' Traveller's Guide.
Menzies, J. & G...	1818	C. & W.	10¾ by 13¼	Green's Guide to the Lakes.
Murray, T. L. ..	1830	C.	14½ by 18¾	Murray's Atlas of the English Counties.
ditto ..	1830	W.	18¾ by 14½	ditto
Mutlow ..	1815	C.	10 by 15	Lysons' Magna Britannia.
Neele ..	1815	C.	8 by 10¼	Dugdale's New British Traveller, published by J. & J. Cundee.
ditto ..	1818	W.	10 by 8	ditto
ditto ..	1819	C. & W.	7¾ by 7¼	Robinson's Guide to the Lakes.
Nichols & Son ..	1838	W.	5¼ by 3¼	The Family Topographer.
Otley, F. ..	1818	C. & W.	10¾ by 13¼	Green's Guide to the L's.
Paas ..	1821	C. & W.	15 by 8¼	West's Guide to the Lakes.
Pass, J. ..	1828	W.	10¼ by 8½	"Encyclopaedia Londinensis," by John Wilkes.
Pigot & Son ..	1830	C.	9¾ by 14¾	Pigot's Brit. Atlas, 59, Fleet Street.
ditto ..	1830	W.	15 by 9¾	ditto, 59, Fleet Street.
ditto ..	1831	C.	9¾ by 14¾	ditto, 24, Basing Lane.
ditto ..	1831	W.	15 by 9¾	ditto, 24, Basing Lane.
ditto ..		C.	9¾ by 14¾	ditto, 1, Basing Lane.
ditto ..		W.	15 by 9¾	ditto, 1, Basing Lane.
ditto ..	1840	C.	4¼ by 6¼	Pigot & Slater's Pocket Topographical Gazeteer.
ditto ..	1840	W.	6¾ by 4½	ditto
Roper, J. ..	1805	C.	7 by 9½	Brayley's Beauties of Eng.
ditto ..	1807	W.	9¼ by 7½	ditto
ditto ..	1811	W.	9¼ by 7½	Hodgson's Hist. of West.
ditto ..	? 1816	C.	7 by 9½	Same as Beauties of Eng. but not inscribed so.
Schmollinger, W.	1836	C.	8 by 10½	Moule's English Counties Delineated.
Scott, R. ..	1833	C.	8½ by 10½	New and Comprehensive Gazetteer, by James Bell of Glasgow and A. Fullarton of Edinburgh.

Name.	Date.	Co.	Size of Plate.	Published by, or Work in which Map was issued.
Scott, R. ..	1833	W.	10½ by 8½	New and Comprehensive Gazetteer, by James Bell of Glasgow and A. Fullarton of Edinburgh.
Slater, J. ..	1850	C.	9¾ by 14¾	Pigot's Royal National Directory.
ditto ..	1850	W.	15 by 9¾	ditto
Starling, T. ..	1831	C.	10 by 12½	Lewis' Topo'cal Dict.
Teasdale, Henry	1829	C.	14½ by 17¼	New British Atlas.
ditto ..	1829	W.	17¼ by 14½	ditto
Walker, J. & Co.	1835	C.	8 by 10¼	Lewis' Topo'cal Dict.
ditto ..	1835	W.	8 by 10	ditto
ditto ..	1836	C.	12¾ by 16	Longman & Co's. British Atlas.
ditto ..	1836	W.	15¾ by 13½	ditto
ditto ..	1884	W.	15¼ by 13	Letts. Popular Co. Atlas.
Wallis, J. ..	1810	C.	3¾ by 5¼	Wallis' New Pocket Ed. of the English Counties, pl. 4.
ditto ..	1810	W.	4 by 5¼	ditto, pl. 36.
ditto ..	1812	C.	7 by 10¼	Oddy's New Coun. Atlas.
ditto ..	1812	W.	11¾ by 8½	ditto
ditto ..	1812	W.	11¾ by 8½	Wallis' New Pocket Atlas, 1st Edition.
ditto ..	1819	C.	8¼ by 11½	Ellis' New Atlas of Eng.
ditto ..	1819	W.	11¾ by 8½	ditto, 2nd Edition by G. Herbert.
Weller, Edward ..	1859	C.	16¾ by 12	Weekly Dispatch Atlas.
ditto ..	1859	W.	16¾ by 12	ditto
ditto ..	1875	C.	13¾ by 17	Philips' Atlas of England.
ditto ..		W.	16 by 13½	Philip & Son's Atlas, pl. 37.
ditto ..	1877	C. & W.	6¼ by 8½	Collins' Atlas of England and Wales.
Wilkes, J. ..	1802	C.	8¼ by 10	Wilkes' "Encyclopaedia Londinensis."

ART II.—*Mountain-names.* By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

Read at Penrith, September 7th, 1917.

IN compiling his valuable collection of place-names in our district, Professor Sedgefield left out the natural features, or most of them. All to whom Cumberland and Westmorland mean mountains must regret the limitations he imposed upon his work. We should like to know what the fell-names mean, how old they are, and what race of bygone inhabitants fixed them—some, romantic in sound and some, oddly trivial—to the scenes of our pleasant memories.

It is only gradually, as material turns up in medieval charters, that the question can be answered. I venture now to bring forward an instalment of the answer, and to show that many names of mountains are really ancient. Many, of course, are modern. The Coniston "Old Man" appears to be a nineteenth-century name from an ancient cairn, said to have existed with two others on the summit —"The Old Man, his Wife and Son." There is no trace of prehistoric barrows at the place, but there was a medieval beacon (these *Transactions*, o.s., xiv, 143), followed by a cairn with a chamber or shelter, in turn supplanted by the Ordnance "Man"; and the beacon would be old enough for the name. Such derivations as "Celtic *allt-maen*" are pure guess-work.

So too is my own suggestion, made long ago, of "Weatherhelm," as if *veðr-hjálmr*, for Wetherlam; though it would express a fact, for the hopes of a fine day are gone when the top is hooded. But the name in the Coniston boundary-roll is "Little Walls," perhaps a bield on the top. And yet people climbed there in the

twelfth century, for a charter of 1170-84 (Farrer, *Lancs. Chartulary*, 442), mentions *Calfheud* (calf-heved) as some point on Doe or Dow Crags, which may have been regarded as the "calf" of the main block: compare Calf of Man, in old Norse *Manar-kálfr*.

Thence the bounds were beaten to the head of the valley of *Glenscalan* or *Glensalan*, either the coppermines valley or Seathwaite tarn cove. In this compound name the subject or nominative comes first, followed by the descriptive word; this is the Celtic construction of place-names, as opposed to the Norse, in which the subject comes last with an adjective prefixed or a substantive in the genitive case, as in the next point mentioned in the charter just quoted, namely, *Wranishals*. This is given earlier (agreement of 1157-63, *op. cit.* 310) as *Wreineshals* or *Wraineshals*, now Wrynose, and evidently the pass, not the hill above it, and the neck, "col," hause, O.N. *háls*, of whatever the first part of the name means. *Vrá*, corner, does not fit, and *reynir*, rowan, or *hrafn*, raven, or any other word without the initial *w* or *v* (*u*) is impossible. It may be a personal name, but there is an early Norse word *vreini*, stallion, with which the Cleasby-Vigfusson dictionary campares A.-S. *wræne* and Swed. *vrensk-hest;* the genitive is *vreina*, but *vrein-hests-háls* might have been shortened to Wreines-hals, and the road is one which needed a strong horse.

Hardknot pass, on the same Roman road, had an interesting name in the thirteenth century. It is found in the *Furness Coucher*, part ii, recently edited by Mr. Brownbill (pp. 562-566), among the Butterilket deeds, which comprise Alan de Peninton's grant to his brother David, c. 1210; David's to Furness Abbey, April 5, 1242; Alan's to the same, granting Butterilket and Lingcove in two separate deeds of June and July, 1242; and John de Hodilliston's of 1284-90, allowing the monks to enclose these estates with a wall or paling, not too high for deer

and fawns to leap. So early were walls built on the high fells.

The bounds to be enclosed were of the land of *Bruther-ulkil* or *Butherulkil;* "ulkil" looks like O.N. *ölkelda*, a bubbling or medicinal spring, though I do not know that the spring can be identified; "bruther" suggests the genitive of *braut*, a road cut through rough ground, and if so "buther," which replaces it, may possibly be the Gaelic *bothar*, for the Norse imported some Gaelic words: or it may be O.N. *búðar*, of the booth. The boundary ran up from the *Esk* by *Herterfel-bek*, which Mr. Brownbill identifies with the more southerly of two gills coming down from Harter fell to Coup park, and then to the top of *Herterfell* (? *Hjartar-fell;* hill of the stag). Then down to the top of *Wynscarth* or *Wain-scarth, vagn-skarð*, waggon-gap, evidently Hardknot pass, where the Roman road seems to have been passable by carts; and this throws new light on traffic in these parts in the thirteenth century.

Thence the bounds went to the top of the "cundois" (French form of medieval Latin *condosium*, ridge where backs of hills meet) of *Ardechnut* or *Hardecnuut. Hardr-knútr* is O.N. for a "hard knot," and the name was also applied to a summit between Ennerdale and Buttermere. Thence to the head of *Mosedale*, O.N. *mosi-dalr*, moss or moor dale, where the Black Crag is named—*Blakrag*, which gives an early instance of "crag" (apparently borrowed from the Celtic, but see the *New English Dictionary* for the difficulties connected with this word).

Midefel or *Midelfel* is the next point (compare *Meðal-fell*, middle fell, in Iceland), now Long Top, the middle height of Crinkle crags; the name survives in a well known farm at Langdale Head. Thence to *Bowes-scard*, *Bouescarth* or *Bouscard*, Three Tarns Gap, the scarth of the "bow," and *Bowesfel*, the mountain of the "bow," O.N. *bógs-skarð* and *bógs-fell*, in which *bógr* perhaps meant

" shoulder," for the Band, a great shoulder, is the feature of the mountain. Or has the summit enough resemblance to the " bow " of a ship—another meaning of *bógr* in Norse ?

The next halt is *Orscarth*, Uregap, Ewergap, i.e. Oregap. Mr. John Postlethwaite, F.G.S. (*Mines and Mining in the Lake-district*, 3rd ed., 127-8), says that in the early eighteenth century iron ore was mined here and smelted in Langstrath. Orgrave is the Domesday Book name for a place in Furness where hæmatite was dug at an early age. Our word " ore," dialectic and early " ure," is from O.E. *óra*, but " scarth " and " grave " (the latter in the sense of " pit ") are local words derived from Norse. The name then is not one given by the original Norse settlers, but known by the beginning of the thirteenth century ; and it is noteworthy that the presence of minerals was observed so early in these wild fells.

The late Mr. Clifton Ward (*Geol. of N. Lake district*, 46), found no name to the height between Uregap and Eskhause, and called it Esk pike. But the thirteenth century people knew it as *Tunghe* or *Tung*, O.N. *tunga*, a ridge between two valleys that join. *Eskhals* explains itself.

Lingcove, the wild glen from Esk force to Uregap, was in 1242 *Luncoue* or *Lyncoue* (not " Lincone " as formerly printed), and seems to be another name of later origin than the Viking Age ; for " cove " is A.S. *cofa* (O.N. *kofi* though cognate means a cell or hut). But *Lyng* is Norse only in origin, meaning any kind of whins, and adopted into dialect. Lingcove was the northern half of Butterilket lands ; its boundaries start from the Black crag, and between Midelfel and the head of Mosedale a point is marked on the " cundois " called " the bounds of Borudale." The nearest point of the Borrowdale we know is, and was then, about three miles north-west of this, which must be the spot marked 2733 feet on the Ordnance map. Here then is a puzzle.

The puzzle seems to be solved by another charter (*op. cit.*, 579), by which Thomas de Berdissay grants to Sir Alan de Penyngton, on March 12, 1398-9, "lands and tenements in *Borowdale*," namely *Gaytschale* and *le Blakehalle*, with reversion of *la Birkis*. But Gaitscale (now a ruin), Blackhall and Birks are in the upper Duddon valley, and I infer that Borrowdale (the dale of the fort) was the fourteenth century name for Wrynose Bottom, its lands including Mosedale. It may have been so called from the Castle How (*borg*) between Blackhall and Birks. I have not found any fortification on this How, nor any account of the origin of its name; but there may be reason for it, as in the case of the Castle Rock of St. John's (these *Transactions*, N.S., xvi, 224). In Greenwood's map, 1825, it is named "Deming Crag" ("c. 1440, Deming or dome, *judicium;*"—N.E.D.) which suggests a thingstead, for the *curia* of the early lord was both "court" and "castle." Have we chanced upon another pre-Norman chieftain and his stronghold?

The better known Borrowdale is described in Alice de Rumeli's gift to Furness Abbey, 1209-10, more accurately printed in Mr. Brownbill's edition (pp. 570, 576) than in previous works, together with the agreement of 1211 between Furness and Fountains. The bounds of *Borcherdale* (*borgar-dalr*, dale of the fort, i.e. Castle Crag) begin from *Eschnesbec*, Ashness beck, where it falls into *Derewentewater* and thence go up the hill between Borrowdale and Watendlath—*Wattintundelau*, *Watendelair* (*?-lau*), or *Wathenthendelau*. This name has always been a difficulty. Prof. Sedgefield gives it up, but suggests the analogy of Carwinley (*Place-names of C. and W.*, 121), with the termination confused in later time with "lathe," a barn. Now "Wattin-" represents Norse *vatn*, lake, though the word is rare in Cumbrian names, no doubt because it was easily seen to mean "water," and translated. But if so, *vatn* is in the nominative, and we have

therefore another of the Celtic constructions. In some of these, as Set-mabanning (seat of Mapbennoc), Caerwenddoleu (Carwhinelow, Carwinley), the second element is a personal name. Here "Tundelau" somewhat resembles Gwenddoleu, the Cymric chief from whom Caer-wenddoleu was named: and it is possible that Watendlath may have been the lake named after some Cymric survivor among the Norse settlers, just as the Norse Ulf and Thorstein gave their names to Ulls-water and Thurston-water (Coniston lake). At any rate there is no O.N. or A.S. word out of which we could get the "-tunde-" or -"thende-" even if the "-lau" could be explained.

Borrowdale bounds, then, go up Brown Dodd to *Laghedure* and *Heghedure*, English, not Norse, for "low door" and "high door," two gaps in the ridge; one, I suppose, at "Ladder" Brow and the other at "Ether" Knott. And "Lodore fall" is the force near the *Laghedure*, which was not the name of the gill.

Thence to *Marcebuthe* or *Marthebuthe* (*? merki-búð*, the booth of the mark or boundary; *cf.* O.N. *merki-björk*, a birch tree on the boundary, etc.) and to *Docketerne*, Dock Tarn, probably from the plant; in A.-S. "*docce* (dock) that swims" is said by Sweet to be water-lily. According to the agreement of 1211 the bounds here go to the middle of *Butherhals*, O.N. *búðar-háls*, pass of the booth, which has become the Bowdergate from Watendlath to Rosthwaite; thence down a stream to *Butherthwait*, O.N. *buðar-þveit*, the sloping field of the booth. For "booth" the word "boot" is still found; e.g. Bessyboot on Stonethwaite fell; but "Bowder-stone" (see N.E.D. *Boulder-stone*) has approached the form shown in Bowdergate from a different source.

The boundary is then marked by *Langestrothbec* or *Langestrodhebec*, in which I do not see why we should not find Gaelic *srath* (anciently *strath*) or Welsh *ystrad*, because we have *glen* surviving in Cumbria. Up this beck

we go " to the sike that comes from *Stainthwait*," O.N. *stein-þveit*, and " by the lower head of *Stainthwait* to *Gleuermerghestele* (stile, steep path of Glaramara) to the top of the mountain between *Gleuermerghe* and *Langestrode*" ; or according to Lady Alice's charter, to *Houedgleuermerhe*, the head (*höfði*) of Glaramara. This is " Glever-merhe " (not Glenermerhe), and seems to represent O.N. *glæfra-merki*, the boundary-mark of the chasms or cliffs (genitive plural of *gljúfr*)—a name which describes it well.

The next point is where the bounds of Borrowdale, Butterilket and Egremont join, *i.e.* Eskhause ; and so " following the bounds of Egremont by the top of *Hederlanghals*," O.N. *heiðar-lang-háls*, the long pass of the " heath " or wild fells ; *cf.* Icel. *heiðar-vegr*, path over fells and moors. This indicates that the Viking settlers or their immediate descendants used our Styhead path pretty much as it stands ; and long may it remain untouched, as an Ancient Monument which ought to be within the meaning of the Act.

From Styhead we go to the top of *Windheg* or *Windeg*, which Mr. Brownbill takes, with reason, for the Great Gable (or Gavel, N.Eng. from O.N. *gafl*) ; perhaps this name was O.N. *wind-egg*, windy ridge.

Thence to *Gatescartheheued*, " head of the gap of the path " between Seatoller and Buttermere. Up again to *Houedscaldale*, High Scawdel, perhaps from O.N. *skál*, a hollow, used as a local name in the *Landnámabók*. Then " to the white stone on little *Grenehope*" ; High and Low White rake are above Greenop over Grange ; O.N. *hóp*, O.E. *hop*, N.Eng. *hope*, a small enclosed valley. Then " by the midst of the side of Grenehope to the sike that goes down to *Bredinebrigge*" ; probably " bredin " means " braided," from " to brede " or plait, and the name describes a hurdle-bridge such as was made from early times by simply laying down wattled hurdles on a wet

place. For this point Mr. Brownbill suggests Grange Bridge, but perhaps the text requires us to take Ellers beck and the point where the track between Manesty and Grange crossed it, because we go onwards " by the same sike to Derwentwater at the point called *Arneraid*," for which I can only offer O.N. *arnar-hreidr*, eagle's eyrie.

It is a fine walk to take in the company of early thirteenth century beaters of the boundary. They seem to have known the fells pretty thoroughly, seven hundred years ago, and more.

Another walk, which we can no longer take by the ancient track, because it was destroyed by the new road west of Thirlmere, is described in a charter of about 1280 (*Furness Coucher* ii, 575). This is Adam de Derwentwater's grant of free passage, with halting and baiting places, for the Furness monks' cattle when they had to travel between Borrowdale and Lancashire. The position was one like that of the Valaisan Swiss of Törbel (between Visp and Zermatt), who bought an alp or pasture in the Bernese Oberland and had to get their cattle there and back through country that did not belong to them ; so that there was trouble with the intervening communes until a right of way was laboriously acquired (Conway, *The Alps from end to end*, chap. ix). We do not always realise that there were no free roads except the king's highways, and one could get about the country, in mediæval England, on sufferance only ; as indeed is still the case here and there, though landlords' rights are not usually enforced. Adam's grant permitted the monks to go from *Esknesbec* (Ashness beck) to *Castelrig ;* thence to *Heolthwaitis* (Shoulthwaite ; *? hjöl-þveit*, wheel thwaite) and *Smathwaitis* (Smaithwaite, *smá-þveit*, little thwaite) to *Withebotine* (Wythburn, *viði-botn*, valley-head of willows) and so to *Kaltre*. This last place Mr. Brownbill tentatively identifies with Kelbarrow on Grasmere, *Kelbergh* in 1375 (Miss Armitt, *Grasmere Church*, 19 ; *Rydal*,

70), but it looks more like *Kalt-tré*, cold or dead tree, perhaps a landmark; and this landmark ought to be at Dunmail raise, for the Derwentwater lands ended there. But this route is evidently that of the ancient road west of Thirlmere. By a shorter but less easy route the monks were allowed to travel through *Waitendlau* (Watendlath) and *Harhop* (Harrop, perhaps O.N. *hæri-hóp*, the higher dell), and thence to Wythburn. One supposes that this track would be used in good weather only, for it climbs over 1,500 feet above sea.

Returning to the north-western fells, a word might be said about Robinson, which still seems to puzzle visitors. John Denton (*Accompt*, 31), Nicolson & Burn (II, 61, 64), and Whellan (314), tell us that Richard Robinson, clerk, bought estates hereabouts after the Dissolution, *temp.* Henry VIII and Edward VI, and that John Robinson, goldsmith of London, and Richard's heir, sold them to Thomas Stanley, esquire, about 1557. With other places, the Robinsons held "all the land called *Birknesfeld* (? Burtness) or *Gatescath* (Gatesgarth) with the appurtenances . . . . lying and being in Buttermere," which would include the north side of the valley, now Buttermere fell, of which the top is Robinson. I suppose Robinson fell (the *'s* of the genitive is dropped in dialect) might have "caught on" as a name for the lord's sheepwalk, and by the end of the eighteenth century (Housman, *Tour*, 2nd ed. 1802, 130), if not before, had come to be called simply Robinson.

Some important names must be passed over at present for want of early forms. It is not clear whether the *Skithoc* of 1231 (apportionment of estates of Richard de Lucy's daughters) and *Skethowe* of 1397 (Feet of Fines, 20 Richard II) really mean Skiddaw, which was *Skedo* in 1544 (N. & B. ii, 93). But the agreements between William de Derwentwater and Henry de Threlkeld in 1252, and between their successors in 1278, translated

in the Bainbridge notebook lent me by Mr. William Thompson of Alston (see these *Transactions*, N.S., xvi, 224), give names to fells east of St. John's vale. Among these are *Flatschow* or *Flatscough*, Flaska, *flat-skógr*, flat wood; *Mosdal* or *Mosedal*, as p. 95; *Calfhow*, later Calfa; and *Stibanet*, later "Skybennet alias Scibennet" (*t* and *c* are often confused in old writing), and in the Threlkeld boundary roll of 1729 replaced by "Milnbennet alias Bennyside knot"—on the top of Wanthwaite crags. In this name there may be another instance of Celtic construction, as if *Sti* (*stigr*, steep path) of Bennet (Benedict); which would account for Benniside, later Banniside (like the moor above Coniston, otherwise Banishead) *i.e.* the fellside or dairy of Bennet. These thirteenth century documents also give *Greta* (*grjót-á* or *grý-t-á*, stony river), and *Glenermakan* or *Glenermachan;* the Threlkeld boundary also gives *Glenderterray*, where we seem again to have the Celtic construction. It is perhaps worth noting that names of this form are particularly frequent around Threlkeld, which probably means the thralls' spring, *þræla-kelda*, suggesting that this bit of country remained Celtic for some time after the Norse settlement, for the natives were the thralls of the new comers.

The line of hill-names is continued southwards in the boundary of Castlerigg and Derwentwater, 1766, reading "*Covey* pike" for Calfhow, for which other versions of the same bounder substitute *Knowtberry dod* (Knotberry, *Rubus chamæmorus*, Cloudberry, *N.E.D.*); and all copies mention "a fell called Helvellin." Camden in 1600 (*Britannia*, 693), wrote *Lauuellin;* Saxton, somewhat earlier, *Helvillon;* which suggests that *lau* and *hel* are convertible—*i.e.* A.-S. *hlāw* and O.N. *hváll* (not O.E. *hyll*); and here again we have the Celtic construction. If, as the Rev. F. W. Ragg maintains, the *Willann* of Gospatrick's charter was a personal name in Cumberland, it is just possible that Helvellyn meant simply the hill of

Willan ; that, at any rate, seems to be the form of the name.

Coming south, I have seen no ancient form of Fairfield with which the theory of Norse derivations appears to have been started by De Quincey ; so that his etymology cannot be checked. But we have *Dovekrag* in the grant of Margaret de Brus to Roger de Lancaster, 1275 (N. & B. i, 150 ; Miss Armitt's *Rydal*, 171). The Rydal bounds go thence down the *Weythesty* (O.N. *veiðr*, hunting; *veiði-búð*, hunting-lodge, etc. ; so perhaps *veiði-stigr*, hunting-path) to the park of *Amelsate* and by *Scandalbec* to the *Routha*, Rothay, and to *Routhmere*, Rydal-water. Thence up from the *Nab* (Nab scar being the crag above it), to *Lauerdkrag*, Lord crag, and *Ernekrag*, eagle crag. The agreement of 1276 (*ibid.* 173-5), names *le Grencoue*, Greencove (not " Grencone ") opposite Lord crag. *Loughrygg*, 1425 (F. of F. 3 Henry VI), *Lochrigg* and *Louchrigg*, 1275 (Margaret de Brus' grant and its confirmation) looks like " the ridge of the lake " which describes it ; for *lögr* is O.N. parallel with A.-S. *lagu*, even if Gaelic *loch* was not used in this case. It seems that there was the form *luh* in old Northumbrian (*N.E.D.* s.v.) and the *Loughs* on the Roman Wall are in a district that was English long before Cumberland was settled by Northmen.

We have now travelled round the inner area of the Lake-district, sampling the mountain-names. Many of them, we find, were given before the thirteenth century. Those that require a Norse derivation, embodying Norse grammatical forms and not merely dialect-words derived from Norse, were probably given before the earlier part of the twelfth century ; for the Pennington tympanum (these *Transactions*, N.S., iii, 378), roughly dating about 1150, shows Norse losing inflections. The Celtic constructions must be as early. But the oldest names of this group are no earlier than the Norse settlement, for which perhaps the end of the ninth century may be taken

as the beginning. Nothing in the way of Roman names appears to survive among the high fells. There are no Anglian names within the mountain district, though plenty just outside it, and of course there is historical evidence of Anglian hermitage, at any rate, at Derwentwater. But the opening up of the fells seems to date from the coming of the Vikings, who as especially sheep-farmers would be able to take advantage of the pastures they afforded, and would become acquainted with the mountain-land. That they took into their language some Celtic words and forms is supported by other evidence, such as the "wassenas" of Gospatrick's charter. We even get glimpses of pre-Norman chieftains, early centres of influence and routes of travel, which with further study may perhaps lift a corner of the veil that hides the pre-documentary period of the Lake district.

1.

2.

CELT FROM BASON BANK, SOUTH CUMBERLAND.

TO FACE P. 105.

ART. III.—*A Neolithic Celt from Bason Bank, South Cumberland.* By JOHN COOPER.

Read at Penrith, September 7th, 1917.

ABOUT five years ago (say in 1912), my tenant, Mr. E. B. Brown, of Bason Bank, turned up, while ploughing, a neolithic stone wedge, which when found was in perfect condition except for the mark of the plough upon it. Unfortunately his small boy has done some damage in playing with it. The photographs reproduced give two views of the implement; no. 1 is taken looking down—the curve on the stone at the side is the mark of the plough; the damage at the two ends was done afterwards; no. 2 is a side-view.

The celt is of hard greenstone, weighing 1 lb. 11 oz.; its length is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in its present condition; it had been $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; its width is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The site on which the stone was found is about two-thirds of a mile south-west of Thwaites church, on the Whicham side of the parish boundary.

My father, Bernard Gilpin Cooper, had three large and perfect stone hammers, which he inherited from his uncle, Bernard Gilpin, surgeon, of Ulverston. They were found, with many other stone implements, in the cutting to the west of Ulverston Railway Station when the railway was made, and were given to him. One of these stone hammers is now in my possession and a nephew of mine has the other two.

ART. IV.—*A Cross-socket, Aumbry-niche and Piscina at the Parish Church of Holy Trinity, Millom. Cumberland.* By the Rev. R. D. ELLWOOD, Vicar of Millom.

Read at Penrith, September 7th, 1917.

A CROSS-SOCKET in the Churchyard has features of interest and difficulty. It has for several years been lying in the Churchyard, about two yards to the south of a sundial post, which is situated about five yards from the south-east corner of the south aisle of the church. According to the Parish Clerk, the cross-socket formerly stood about four yards further south, that is about nine yards from the church.

The measurements of the socket are as follows :—height, 16 inches ; length of larger side, 20 inches ; length of shorter side, 19 inches ; the actual socket place is $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches across. It is impossible to say if the socket place has been a perfect square as one side has been broken away. The depth of the socket place is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the distance between the outer edge of the stone and the edge of the socket place at the unbroken end is 6 inches, at each side 4 inches.

The chief interest lies in the figures carved on the corners of the stone. That most distinct is of a human being with folded hands, clean-shaven face, but with a great deal of hair ; at first sight the figure reminds one of a Buddha. It may be the figure of a woman ; there seems to be some attempt at representation of ornament round the neck. The features are worn and no nose or mouth is discernible, but there are indentations as for eyes.

The other figure is that of a bearded man. It is much worn and the part below the beard has been broken off,

so the hands are gone, but there is a suggestion of shoulders. In the case of the other two corners of the stone the indentations suggesting shoulders are the only carved parts now remaining, as the stone is so much broken; but it looks as if there has been the figure of a human being at each corner. There is no evidence of any other carving on the stone.

The Ordnance Maps put down the site of a cross where the sundial now stands. In a note on the church in Whellan's *History of Cumberland* (1860), it is stated "in the churchyard are the remains of a cross the shaft of which is charged with four shields." This must be the sundial-post, the head of which has four shields. The sundial-post is identified with the cross in other notices of the church.

The sundial-post has a large base of a light-coloured hard stone, similar to the stone in the interior Gothic arches of the church, and in this base is set a shaft of red sandstone similar to the stone of the cross-socket under consideration. The shaft is 28 inches high; the sides 11 inches and 10 inches; the corners chamfered nearly to the base. On the top of this shaft is set a large, four-sided, clumsy-looking head with a shield on each side, bearing arms:—(1) Hudleston (of Millom Castle) with label, as on the Millom font; (2) Chaucer; (3) Hudleston; (4) Broughton of Broughton. On the top are the remains of the lead fittings of a sundial plate.

It is surmised that this dial-post cannot be of later date than A.D. 1495, for in that year the family of Broughton became extinct. There are several instances of early cross-shafts being used for dial-posts, and one presumes it may have been done in this case and that the bit of shaft supporting the dial-head with shields is part of the shaft that has originally been held by the cross-socket.

To what period the cross-socket is to be assigned I do

not attempt to determine. The bearded man might be Thor, but there is no hammer, though it might have been represented in the part broken off. Part of Millom church is of early Norman date; there have been no discoveries recorded of any sculptured stones of unquestionably pre-Norman date. But the name Millom is said to be Norse, *mel hólmr*, "the sandy isle in the creek." * This name accords well with the small eminence on which the church and castle stand. It is now 32 feet above sea-level and is surrounded on all sides by level land which was formerly tide-washed.

A piscina and an aumbry-niche were found in the south wall of the chancel of the church while some repairs were being carried out in July, 1917. The piscina is a small shallow bason of red sandstone, covered by a rounded arch of a harder and lighter stone; at the back is a stone, sloping to meet the arched stone and acting as a cover from behind; the drain runs into the wall. The bason-stone is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 10 inches, the arch is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, the arch-stone is about 6 inches in thickness; it has a chamfered edge, but the face of the right side of the arch has been broken off.

The aumbry-niche is nearer the east wall and is formed of a shelf stone inserted in the wall; there is no arch or lintel over it but the stones in the wall act as an uneven head for the niche.

The height of the aperture is 11 inches, the width 12 inches; the stone forming the bottom of the niche is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, of a similar kind to the arch of the piscina, the depth from front to back is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The piscina may have been built into the wall when the wall was erected; the aumbry niche seems to have been inserted after the erection of the wall. The niche

* Prof. Sedgefield favours a derivation from *mylna*, "mill," and *hólmr* (*Place-names of C. & W.*, p. 79), but this is doubtful. Millholm is another place in West Cumberland (Dr. J. Wilson's *St. Bees*, pp. 555, 562).

is very rude and follows the lie of the stones in the wall and its shape seems to be dependent on them; there is an opening upwards at the back, apparently the bed of a stone.

No marks of wood plugs as for door fastenings were noticed when the plaster was removed.

There is another piscina in Millom church on the south side of the great east window in the south aisle or Hudleston chapel, near the Hudleston effigies. This piscina has an aumbry-shelf contained in the space over the bason.

This chapel is a Gothic structure and is thus of later date than the chancel. The north wall of the chancel contains an early Norman window; the south wall wherein the piscina and aumbry-niche were found has windows of later date, but they seem to have been inserted after the building of the chancel walls.

A flint flake was found in the Vicarage garden at Millom in March, 1917. It is red flint with a bit of white edging. It measures $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and weighs $\frac{7}{16}$ oz. The cutting or scraping edges are chipped and the point has been broken off. It is now in possession of the author.

ART. V.—*The Family of de Mulcaster.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A.

Communicated at Penrith, September 7th, 1917.

THE cradle of the de Mulcasters was Mulcaster (now Muncaster), in the south of Cumberland. According to John Denton (*Accompt, edit.* Ferguson, p. 19 *), they were an offshoot of the de Penningtons, lords of that place. One of them, Benedict de Pennington, whose name occurs in the Pipe Roll of 1185, had a younger son David, known as " David de Mulcaster," and founder of the family which bore that distinctive surname. David had a younger son Adam de Mulcaster, father of Robert. That bare statement is not supported by any evidence.

A clue to the genealogy of the family is furnished by the Plea Rolls *de Banco,* Hilary, 5-6 Edward III, m. 98 *dorso,* respecting land in Bolton and Uckmanby, from which it appears that Robert de Mulcaster had three sons, Walter who died without issue ; William who had issue Robert ; and Robert who had issue Walter (*Genealogist,* N.S., viii, 240).

There is another pedigree, which a younger branch of the family settled at Charlwood, Surrey, recorded at the Heralds' Visitation of that county in 1623 (*Harleian Society's Publications,* xliii, p. 130). It traces descent from a certain Sir Richard Mulcaster, knight, and bears a note that " this Sir Richard was commanded by King William Rufus, in the sixth year of his reign, to reside at *Brackenhill,* and four other knights against the Scots." It adds that his son Sir Geoffrey was " committed to ward

* He may have gleaned his information from the records of Furness Abbey (see *Furness Coucher,* edit. Brownbill, Chetham Society's publications, vol. lxxvi, pp. 561-6).

for killing the King's deer," and continues to trace descent, through Sir Richard, Sir Marmaduke and another Sir Richard, to Sir Walter Mulcaster, who " in the battle of Carlaverock had the leading of the middle ward, where King Edward Longshanks was himself in person," and represents him as being the *father* of the earliest Sir Robert Mulcaster. These and other allegations, made in the Surrey pedigree with regard to the origin and history of the family, are not consistent with the other published documents. In Henry III's reign, Robert de Mulcaster was witness to a grant of common pasture in Bothilton (Bolton), made to the Abbey of Holm Cultram (Nicolson and Burn, ii, 148). And in 1246-7, Robert de Mulcaster acquired from William, son of William de Ulvesby, three carucates of land at Torpenhow (these *Transactions*, N.S., vii, p. 224).

It is convenient to note that the parish of Torpenhow comprises four townships, namely, Torpenhow *cum* Whitrigg, Blennerhasset *cum* Kirkland, Bothel *cum* Threapland, and Bewaldeth *cum* Snittlegarth. In each of those townships the Mulcasters were from time to time holders of land.

Exemption for life was granted, in 1256, to a certain Robert de Mulcaster from being put on assizes and being made sheriff against his will (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 40 Hen. III, p. 504). On May 24th, 1260, Robert de Mulcaster (see Pedigree A), was appointed sheriff of Cumberland (*ibid.*, 44 Hen. III, p. 72), and, on September 21st, 1265, Robert de Mulcaster, " Knight," was appointed a commissioner for certain purposes (*ibid.*, 49 Hen. III, p. 491).

Dominus Robert de Mulcaster was charged with taking a hind at Oulton, about Candlemas, 1271-2 (these *Transactions*, N.S., vii, p. 11). In 2 Ed. I, 1273-4, he settled on his son Walter the manors of Bolton, Torpenhow, Blennerhasset and Bewaldeth (Nicolson and Burn, ii, 125).

The Surrey Pedigree gives the following version of the

settlement :—" This Sir Robert Mulcaster entailed the Mulcasters' lands to the heirs male, *anno* 2 Ed. I, *viz.* Torpenhow, Ugmanby, Bolton, Blenerhasset, Boldicks Yeyton (Bolton Gate), Hermethauit (Armathwaite), Millam de Copland in Cumberland, Sir Roger Seyton then Chief Justice of England." Sir Roger Seyton was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1275.

On January 18th, 1278, there was a grant to Robert de Mulcaster and his heirs of a weekly market, on Tuesday, at his manor of Hayton ; and of a yearly fair there on the vigil, feast and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen ; and of free warren in all his demesne lands of Torpenhow, Blennerhasset, Bewaldeth and Ermicetwayth (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 6 Ed. I, p. 206) ; and, on August 4th, 1277, he had lately been appointed a justice to deliver Carlisle gaol (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 5 Ed. I, p. 400).

In 1278, there was a plea of Alan de Pennington *versus* Robert de Mulcaster, regarding the manor of Mulcaster. Alan alleged an agreement between himself and Robert, to the effect that Robert should deliver to Alan the manor of Giffen, in Cunningham, Ayrshire, and also deliver to him a certain charter, by which an ancestor of Alan [Benedict de Pennington *], whose heir he was, became enfeoffed of the same manor, and that Alan should thereupon enfeoff *Robert* son of Robert or *John* son of Robert of ten marks of land in Giffen. Alan further alleged that, in consideration of the premises, he had granted all his lands in Copeland to Robert for life and Robert had agreed that Alan's son and heir, William, should marry *Alice, daughter of Benedict* and heir of Robert de Mulcaster (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii, p. 29 ; and see Wilson, *St. Bees Register*, p. 241 *n.*).

It appears by an inquisition made in March, 1281-2, that Robert de Mulcaster held five-sixths of the manor

* In the translation here quoted, this name is inserted in square brackets.

of Torpenhow by cornage of Baldwin de Wake (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 10 Ed. I, p. 258). His eldest son Walter, who succeeded to the settled estates, was described, at the Pleas of Assize holden in 1278-9, as " Sir Walter de Mulcaster, of Arthuret " (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii, p. 34), and the said inquisition of 1281-2 shows that he held his land at North Easton, Arthuret and Stubhill, of Baldwin de Wake. In 1283, he was going beyond seas with Anthony Bek (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 11 Ed. I, p. 60). A roll of arms, compiled in Edward I's reign, states that his armorial bearings were : Barry of 12 *argent* and *gules*, on a bend *azure* three escallops *or* (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxix, p. 437). He was knight of the shire in 1290. He died without issue and was succeeded by his brother William.

The said William de Mulcaster, " son of Robert," had made a claim, in 1285, at the Pleas of the forest, that his men of the hamlet of Uckmanby were liable to pay half a mark only for puture of the foresters and the claim was allowed in the following reign. Alan de Pennington, who " hated William's father, on account of contentions between them," was the cause of the dispute (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 5 Ed. II, p. 385). He was sheriff in 1298.

On July 4th, 1299, Robert de Clifford wrote to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, desiring them to excuse Sir William de Mulcaster and Robert and Richard de Mulcaster from appearing in the Court of Exchequer according to their summons, by reason of their attendance upon him in defence of the Marches (Nicolson and Burn, i, viii). According to the Surrey Pedigree, Robert and Richard were sons of Sir William, but that is impossible.

It appears, from an interesting inquisition made in 1300, concerning the lands of John de Wake deceased, that Sir William de Mulcaster held the manor of Torpenhow (except one-sixth part thereof) ; Robert de Mulcaster held the manor of Bryarhill (? Brackenhill) ; Richard de

Mulcaster held a carucate of land at Easton of John de Easton, the immediate tenant thereof; and Lady Joan de Mulcaster * held three bovates of land at Arthuret. They were all tenants by cornage (*Cal. inq. p.m.* 28 Ed. I, p. 448). And it further appears, from another inquisition made in 1305 concerning the lands of Thomas de Lucy, that William de Mulcaster held the manor of Hayton in Aspatria, Blennerhasset and Uckmanby by cornage (*ibid.*, 33 Ed. I, p. 219).

On June 30th, 1300, the King committed to William de Mulcaster for life the manor of Bolton, lately held by Geoffrey de Mowbray, a Scottish rebel deceased (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 28 Ed. I, p. 529). He was probably already in possession of the land as under-tenant, by virtue of the family settlement of 1273-4. I will interrupt, for a moment, the biography of Sir William Mulcaster, in order to notice some records which mention collateral members of the family. On July 9th, 1302, the escheator was ordered to take into the King's hand the lands of a certain John de Mulcaster, deceased tenant in chief (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 30 Ed. I, p. 456). John died seised of Threapland (held in chief, as of the Honour of Cockermouth), which he had purchased from Michael de Harcla and settled as is presently mentioned; also of Little Waverton (Lessonhall), which he had purchased from Robert de Lascelles and held in fee simple of Sir John de Wigton, chief lord.

The jury found that John had an elder brother Benedict de Mulcaster, deceased, whose daughter Alice was born in Scotland some twenty years previously and had been resident there ever since. If living, she was heir, but if dead, her uncle William (John's brother), aged 40 and more, was heir (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 30 Ed. I, p. 74). On November 9th, 1304, it had been shown by inquisition

* Johanna, who was the wife of Walter de Mulcaster, is mentioned in 1292-3 (*Cal. Genealog., edit.* Roberts, ii, 477).

that John de Mulcaster had settled Threapland upon himself and the heirs of his body, with successive remainders to his brother Thomas and the heirs of his body and to his brother William in fee simple. John and Thomas had both died without heir of their bodies, and the escheator was ordered to deliver Threapland to William (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 32 Ed. I, p. 501); and, on March 30th, 1304, the escheator was ordered to give Alice, widow of Thomas de Soules, seisin of the lands of which her uncle John de Mulcaster, whose heir she was, was seised in fee (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 32 Ed. I, p. 129).

In 1316, William de Mulcaster granted to Sir Henry de Malton all his lands in Threapland, with his capital messuage there, and all his land which John de Hayton held of him in Aldersceugh and a certain *cultura* of land in Blennerhasset called "le Fyche" (*Catalogue Ancient Deeds*, vol. vi, p. 82); and, in the following year, Henry de Malton was pardoned for acquiring the same without licence for an estate in fee simple (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 11 Ed. II, p. 3).

The following records may relate to Robert, son of Robert, mentioned in the Plea Roll Pedigree. In 1318, it was ordered that a new coroner should be elected in place of Robert de Mulcaster, as the King learnt that he had been captured by the Scots (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 12 Ed. II, p. 43); and again in 1319, in place of Robert de Mulcaster incapacitated by blindness (*ibid.*, p. 72). Robert had purchased *from his brother Walter* the manor of Newland in Bolton for an estate in tail, but had sold it to John de Harcla who sold it again to Andrew de Harcla, and he forfeited it for rebellion. The last-named Robert de Mulcaster died on All Souls, 1324, and his daughters Margaret and Agnes, and the son of his eldest daughter Joan claimed the manor by virtue of the entail (*Rot. Parl.*, 18 Ed. II, p. 426); and his widow, Isabel, claimed dower out of the same (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 18 Ed. II, p. 403).

I will now return to the main stem of the family. Sir William de Mulcaster took a prominent part in the affairs of the county. He was sheriff in 1298 and 1304 and knight of the shire in 1309 and 1311. William de Mulcaster died in 1318-19, seised of Bewaldeth, held in chief as of the Honour of Cockermouth; five-sixths of Torpenhow with a mill held of Thomas Wake; and the manors of Hayton, Blennerhasset and Uckmanby, held of Christiana, widow of Thomas de Lucy, who had an estate by dower therein, and his son Robert, *aged 22 and more*, was his heir (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 12 Ed. II, p. 88).

On March 20th, 1319, the escheator was ordered to take into the King's hand the lands of William de Mulcaster, deceased, tenant in chief (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 12 Ed. II, p. 394); and, on April 24th, it was ordered that the same should be delivered to Robert de Mulcaster, son of William (*ibid.*, p. 397). Robert de Mulcaster, "knight," was knight of the shire in 1325. On February 16th, 1327, there was an order to deliver to Ermeiarda, widow of John de Harcla, the manor of Whithall and some tenements in Uckmanby, as the King learnt that Robert de Mulcaster had enfeoffed John and Ermeiarda jointly of the same for their lives (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1 Ed. III, p. 32).

In 1334, Robert, son of William de Mulcaster, was imprisoned in Carlisle Castle for trespass of vert and venison in Inglewood forest, and had letters to Ralph de Nevill, keeper of the forest, to bail him until the coming of the justices next in eyre of Pleas of the Forest (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 7 Ed. III, p. 165). According to a roll of arms made in Edward III's reign, Sir Robert de Mulcaster bore barry of 6 *argent* and *gules*, a baston (*bâton*), *azure* (Foster, *Some Feudal Coats*).

In 1341-2, Sir Robert de Mulcaster, knight, made a settlement of his manors of Torpenhow, Hayton, Blennerhasset, Whithall, Bewaldeth and one-fourth part of Uckmanby, from which it appears that his wife was

named Johanna, and his sons were named William, Robert, John, Walter, and Peter (these *Transactions*, N.S., vii, p. 237).

On July 1st, 1344, John de Orreton made a complaint that Robert de Mulcaster, knight, and others had assaulted him with drawn swords, as he sat with his fellows in the Exchequer of Carlisle (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 18 Ed. III, p. 387), and on October 1st, of the same year, Robert de Mulcaster, knight, was commissioned to levy the tenth and fifteenth and place the money in the cathedral church of Carlisle (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 18 Ed. III, p. 393). He was a commissioner for similar purposes on October 5th, 1346 (*ibid.*, 20 Ed. III, p. 482), and must therefore have been still alive at the date of the transaction next mentioned.

By charter, dated at Hayton, January 16th, 1344-5, William, described as "son and *heir* of Robert de Mulcaster, lord of Torpenhow," confirmed the gift, by his father, to Euphemia, sister of Ralph de Nevill, of Raby, for life, of his manor of Whithall and all other lands which he held in the vills of Uckmanby and Bolton (Madox, *Formulare*, p. 62).

The compiler of the Surrey Pedigree alleges that the said William married Euphemia, sister of Sir Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland (*sic*). The allegation is incredible because Ralph, created first Earl of Westmorland in 1397, died in 1425.*

There was a complaint, in 1378, that William de Mulcaster, collector of the tenth and fifteenth, had not accounted for money received by him (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1 Rich. II, p. 60).

William was dead in 1388-9, when it is recorded that he held no land in Cumberland, that is to say in chief (*Cal. Esch.*, 12 Rich. II, p. 102). He was succeeded by

* It is possible that she was sister of the earl's grandfather, Ralph, who died in 1367, and whose mother's name was Euphemia (see Cokayne's Peerage).

his son Robert de Mulcaster, *chivaler*, knight of the shire in 1388.

By charter, dated at Threapland, November 17th, 1392, Robert de Mulcaster, knight, lord of Hayton, granted to Clement de Skelton, knight, Thomas de Skelton and others, Threapland and his capital messuage there and all his land which John de Hayton formerly held in Aldersceugh, and a piece of land in Blennerhasset called "le Maston Fittes," in fee simple. Sir Robert's seal, affixed thereto, bore barry of 10, a bend dexter (Denton, *Accompt, edit.* Ferguson, p. 174). The premises had been conveyed, in 1316, by William de Mulcaster to Henry de Malton (see *supra*). The latter's daughter married a Skelton (Nicolson and Burn, ii, 120).

In 1400, there was a grant by Sir Robert de Mulcaster, knight, to Geoffrey Tilliol (of Embleton) and others, of all his lands in Whitrigg, Belysis and Thornbank, the feoffment to be void on payment within 40 years of 250 marks (*Catalogue Ancient Deeds*, vol. vi, p. 47). By inquisition made in 1398-9, respecting lands of Matilda, wife of Henry de Percy, it was found that Robert de Mulcaster, *chivaler*, held Hayton, Blennerhasset and Uckmanby, of the manor of Aspatria (*Cal. Esch.*, 22 Rich. II, p. 244).

By another deed, written in Norman French, and dated at Whitrigg, January 25th, 1404-5, Sir John de Skelton, *chivaler*, Alice his wife, widow of Geoffrey Tilliol, and Katherine, daughter and heiress of Geoffrey, acknowledged that they had received from Sir William de Clifford, for the benefit of Katherine, 250 marks, for which all the lands of Robert de Mulcaster at Whitrigg, Belysis, and Thornbank, in the vill of Torpenhow, had been mortgaged to Geoffrey de Tilliol, and released to Robert de Mulcaster and William de Clifford all claim to the said lands (*ibid.*, p. 176). And on Midsummer Day, 1406, Sir William de Clifford, the new mortgagee, conveyed to Sir John de

Skelton, in fee simple, the same lands, on condition that, if the heirs of Sir Robert de Mulcaster should, before the end of 20 years, pay to Sir John de Skelton 255 marks, they should enjoy the lands again (*ibid.*, p. 176). The deed is witnessed by Richard de Skelton, sheriff.

On January 3rd, 1406-7, Sir Robert de Mulcaster granted to Sir Robert de Highmore, in fee simple, his vill of Bewaldeth (*ibid.*, p. 179).

Robert Mulcaster, *chivaler*, was pardoned on November 11th, 1408, for all treasons (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 10 Hen. IV, p. 6).

The Surrey Pedigree states that " this Sir Robert Mulcaster became an unthrift, and, for very small sums of present money, sold his lands to his *uncle*, Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, who, knowing the title to be weak by reason of the entail, did straightway alien the said lands by parcels, Robert presently after the sale dying." But the statement is not in harmony with the foregoing facts.

Sir Robert de Mulcaster left no male issue. His only daughter inherited Hayton and whatever else remained of the family property, and married Sir Peter de Tilliol, of Scaleby, knight of the shire in 1413, who died in 1434-5, seised of the manors of Hayton and Torpenhow and a close called " Torpenhow park " held as of the manor of Papcastle (*Cal. Esch.*, 13 Hen. VI, p. 159).

The Surrey Pedigree exhibits the genealogy of a younger branch of the family, descended from a certain " Richard Mulcaster, Esquire." John, son of Richard (see Pedigree B), " married the heir of Artneth and Stafle, by whom we hold lands about Carlisle." There was a family of de Arthuret, one of whom, William, mayor of Carlisle, died in 1369 (Ferguson, *Test. Karl.*, p. 89). Richard,* son of John, " married Alice daughter and sole heir of William son of John Hodwine and (? of), Keinton, Esquire" (perhaps Godwin, of Somerset), and their son, John Mul-

* Richard de Mulcaster was M.P. for Carlisle in 1420, and again in 1425-6.

caster, "entailed his lands about Carlisle to his heirs male, remainder to the heirs of Alan Blennerhasset; and the two Brackenhills to the heirs male, remainder to the heirs general."

Richard, son and heir of John, was the father of William Mulcaster "of Carlisle," who may be identical with William Mulcaster, "Gent.," M.P. for that city in 1558 and 1562-3. His son, Richard Mulcaster, was born about 1530 and went to school at Eton. In 1548, he was elected a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, and took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1553-4. But, in 1555, he migrated to Oxford, where he was elected a student of Christ Church. He was incorporated a bachelor of arts and was licensed to proceed in that faculty in December, 1556 (Wood, *Athenæ, edit.* 1815, ii, 93). He spent some years in hard study at Oxford, and became eminent for his profound knowledge of Greek and Hebrew. On September 24th, 1561, he was appointed first head-master of the Merchant Taylors' school. In 1581, he published a quaint work on education, dedicated to the Queen and styled "Positions." It was re-edited, in 1888, by Mr. R. H. Quick, with an appended biography, compiled from particulars furnished by the Rev. Richard Mulcaster, of Anglesea House, Paignton. He took great interest in dramatic art and his pupils frequently performed masques before Queen Elizabeth and her court.

He resigned the head-mastership of the Merchant Taylors' school on June 28th, 1586, was made vicar of Cranbrook, Kent, in 1590, and prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral in 1594. On August 5th, 1596, being then, at least, in his 66th year, he was elected head-master of St. Paul's school. In 1598, the Queen presented him to the rectory of Stanford Rivers, Essex, but he does not appear to have resigned the head-mastership of St. Paul's school until 1608. His wife, Katherine, died on August 6th, 1609, and was buried in the chancel of Stanford Rivers

church. An epitaph described her as " wife to Richard Mulcaster, by ancient parentage and lineal descent an esquire born." He died on April 15th, 1611, and was buried with his wife, but no memorial marks the spot. Bishop Andrews, of Winchester, a pupil and admirer of Richard Mulcaster, left a legacy to his son Peter (*Dictionary of National Biography*).

If the date of Richard the school-master's birth, 1530, is taken as the starting point and a reckoning, which allows a period of some 33 years for each generation, is made, it is evident that " Richard Mulcaster Esquire," ancestor of the younger branch, was not the son of Sir William Mulcaster, and that he did not, in fact, receive from Sir William a grant of " both the Brackenhills upon Leven " as the compiler of the Surrey Pedigree would have one believe. And it is stated elsewhere that the Mulcaster who married one of the three co-heiresses of Staffol lived during Henry V's reign, 1413-22 (*Lysons*, p. 128). The arms borne by the younger branch at the Surrey Visitation, 1623, were :—Barry of 10 *argent* and *gules*, a bend *azure ;* and their crest was a lion *azure* with a coronet *or*, holding a sword erect *argent*, the blade embrued *gules*.

Thomas Mulcaster, whose name appears at the foot of Pedigree B, became rector of Charlwood, and at the Heralds' Visitation of Surrey in 1662 quartered his family arms with those of " Artneth "—*or* on a fesse *sable* three lozenges *argent* (*Harleian Society's Publications*, lx, p. 85). Edmondson assigns to " Artered " a similar coat—*argent* on a fesse *sable* three lozenges *or* (*Heraldry*, 1780, vol. i, p. 82). But I have said enough to show that the Surrey Pedigree of 1623 does not prove conclusively that the Mulcasters of Carlisle were descended from Sir William de Mulcaster, that one of them married the heiress of Arthuret and Staffield and that Brackenhill was their original domicile.

A tombstone in Irthington churchyard bore the following inscription :—" Underneath this stone doth lie Randal Mulcaster of y^{e} Stone Walls, in Laversdale, near the Picts Wall, who departed this life the eleventh of June in the year of our Lord 1670 " (Nicolson, *Miscellany Accounts*, p. 52). I am informed by one of our members that this Randal Mulcaster, traditionally known as " Randie with the long sword," fought for Charles I and was son of Richard, son of William.

(A)

Pedigree of de Mulcaster.

ROBERT DE MULCASTER, Kt.=
Sheriff, 1260

WALTER DE MULCASTER, Kt.,=JOHANNA.
Knight of the Shire, 1290,
died without issue.

WILLIAM DE MULCASTER, Kt. =
Sheriff, 1298 and 1304, Knight of the
Shire 1309 and 1311, d. 1318-19.

ROBERT DE MULCASTER=

ROBERT DE MULCASTER, Kt. =JOHANNA.
b. *circ.* 1296, Knight of the Shire, 1325.

WILLIAM DE MULCASTER =
dead in 1388.

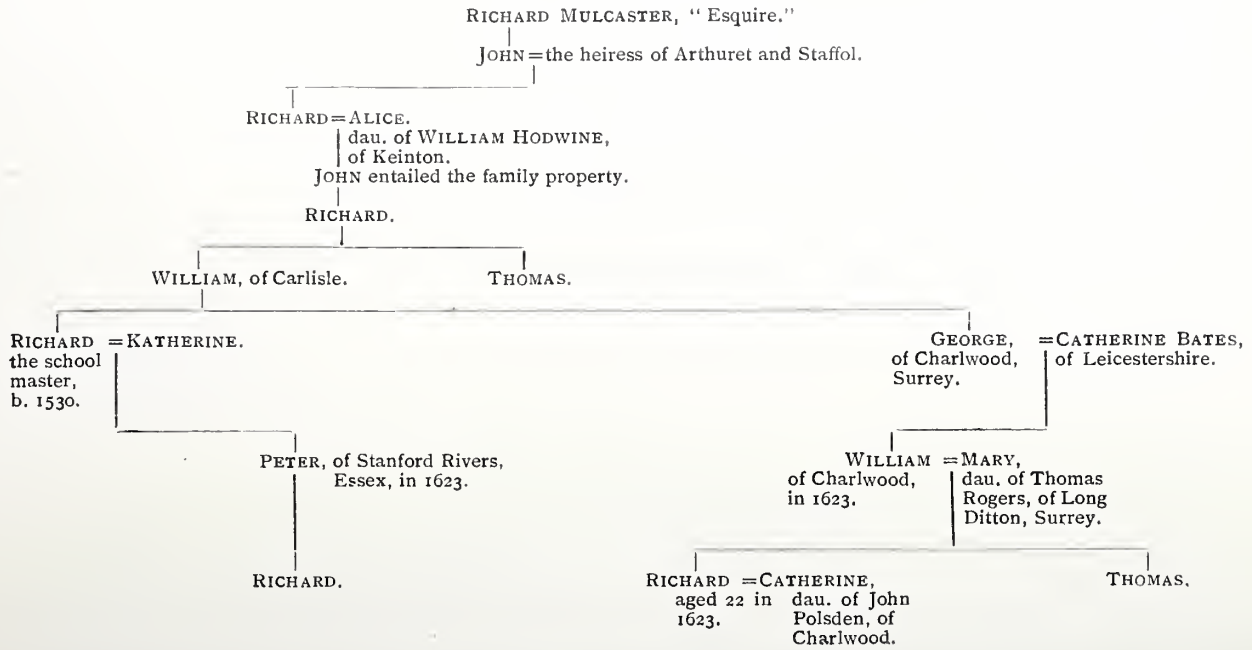
ROBERT DE MULCASTER, *Chivaler* =
Knight of the Shire, 1388.

A Daughter=PETER DE TILLIOL, Kt.
of Scaleby.

(B)

Pedigree of Mulcaster.

(From *Harl. Soc. Pub.* xliii., 130).



ART. VI.—*The manor of Blakhale.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A.

Communicated at Penrith, September 7th, 1917.

BLAKHALE forms part of the ancient parish of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle. The manorial mansion probably stood on the site of "the hall" in the hamlet of "Blackwell," and the manor comprised "Blackhall Wood," near Durdar, and "Blackhall Park" (a modern place-name), near Burthwaite. From time out of mind, the de Wigtons held it, as a distinct tenement in chief and not as parcel of their barony of Wigton.

Walter de Wigton obtained licence, in 1266, to enclose his wood of Blakhale, within the forest of Inglewood, with a small dyke and low hedge, according to the assize (law) of the forest, so that the King's deer could get in and out of the wood, and to approve (enclose) and bring into cultivation his land in the wood, but not to build thereon (*Cal. Pat. Rolls,* 51 Hen. III, p. 14). On January 20th, 1284-5, Walter de Wigton enrolled a grant, made by himself, of the manor of Blakhale, to his son John de Wigton and Dionisia his wife, during her life, and to the children of the marriage, quit of all services, for which grant Sir John de Luvetot, Dionisia's father, had paid Walter the sum of one hundred pounds (*Cal. Close Rolls,* 13 Ed. I, p. 349). A record of later date states that the grant did not include the wood and moor of Blakhale.

In 1307, John, bishop of Carlisle, claimed common in 3,000 acres of wood, pasture and brushwood in Blakhale, as a right appurtenant to the manor of Dalston, granted by the crown to the church of St. Mary, Carlisle, and to Walter, late bishop; and the King, on the petition of John

de Wigton, directed the judges of the bench to do justice in the matter (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 35 Ed. I, p. 493).

The escheator was ordered, on August 20th, 1315, to deliver the manor of Blakhale to Dionisia, late the wife of John de Wigton, notwithstanding the finding of the *inquisitio post mortem* that John was seised thereof in his demesne as of fee, because it appeared, by another inquisition, that Dionisia was enfeoffed jointly with her husband of the manor (except the wood and moor), and continued in joint seisin of the same for 26 years, and had not made any quitclaim, as was alleged, to John's heirs (*ibid.*, 9 Ed. II, p. 241).

On November 26th, 1318, the escheator was ordered to deliver to Robert de Hilton the younger and Margaret his wife (widow of John de Wigton, tenant in chief), whom Robert had married by the King's licence, one-third of the wood and moor of Blakhale, which one-third was of the value of three shillings, because the King had on September 1st, 1315, assigned it to the said Margaret, but she had not received seisin thereof (*ibid.*, 12 Ed. II, p. 31). John de Wigton married the said Margaret after he had divorced Dionisia, and the one-third of the wood and moor was part of her dower.

Licence was given on March 28th, 1334, to Margaret, widow of John Gernoun to grant that the manor of Blakhale should, after the death of Dionisia, tenant for life, remain to Robert Parvyng and his heirs, subject to the rent of 40 marks for the life of Margaret (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 8 Ed. III, p. 537).

Margaret, only child of John and Dionisia de Wigton, married four husbands, namely, John de Crokedayk, John de Denum, John Gernoun,* and John de Weston. In 1335, Robert Parvyng, King's serjeant, tenant of the

* John Gernoun and Margaret his wife held Wigton, in February, 1331-2, of Anthony de Lucy, who had been constituted mesne lord thereof between the King and themselves (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. v, p. 599).

manor of Blakhale, was granted, " as a special grace," liberty to enclose and cultivate the wood of Blakhale, if that had not already been done pursuant to the licence given in 1266 to Walter de Wigton (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 9 Ed. III, p. 149).

The wood is always carefully distinguished from the manor, because the former was parcel of the King's forest of Inglewood. Licence was granted, in 1336, to Robert Parvyng, to settle the manor of Blakhale upon himself in tail, with remainder to Adam, son of John Pacok, in tail male (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 10 Ed. III, p. 224). The said John Pacok was husband of the settlor's elder sister Joan. Robert Parvyng, afterwards Sir Robert Parvyng, knight, Lord Chancellor, died without issue, and on October 31st, 1343, it was ordered that the manor should be delivered to Adam, in accordance with the settlement. The manor was then described as being held by service of making suit of the county every month and of paying 4s. 6½d. for cornage, at the exchequer of Carlisle ; 16s. 1d. for purpresture (encroachments in the forest), 31s. for puture (food) of the King's foresters of Inglewood and 4s. 4d. for puture of the King's bailiffs of the Ward of Cumberland (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 17 Ed. III, p. 186).

Adam Pacok, described later as " Adam Parvyng *chivaler*," sheriff in 1368 and knight of the shire in 1357-8 and 1373, died, about 1380-1, seised of the manor (*Cal. Esch.*, 4 Rich. II, p. 31), and Robert Parvyng, *chivaler*, sheriff in 1382, appears to have succeeded to it by virtue of the entail.

On May 26th, 1382, some malicious persons had cut the bank of the watercourse running through the land and waste of the lordship of Blakhale to the ditch (*fossata*), of the city of Carlisle and to the mill, called " le Castel mylne," beside the city, held in chief by the citizens, at fee farm, as parcel of the city, and the mill could not be worked for want of water ; so it was ordered that enquiry

should be made concerning the fact (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 5 Rich. II, p. 144).

Robert Parvyng, *chivaler*, obtained licence on November 4th, 1382, to settle the manor of Blakhale upon himself in tail male, with remainder to Thomas Bowet, the elder, and Margaret his wife, in tail male (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 6 Rich. II, p. 182). Margaret Bowet was the settlor's sister. Robert Parvyng, *chivaler*, died, about 1405-6, seised of the manor (*Cal. Esch.*, 7 Hen. IV, p. 303).

On August 7th, 1415, Margaret, widow of Thomas Bowet, esquire, by charter of that date, quitclaimed to William Stapleton, the elder, of Edenal, and Mary his wife and the heirs of William, all right to the moiety of the manor of Blakhale, of which they were in possession by feoffment of Matilda Walker and Thomas Whitlokman, "my cousins and coheirs" (see these *Transactions*, N.S., xiii, p. 225). William Stapleton, the elder, of Edenal, and Robert Highmore, of Allerdale, esquires, were pardoned on November 24th, 1421, for acquiring from Margaret Bowet the same moiety, to hold to themselves and the heirs of William, and for entering thereon without the King's licence (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 9 Hen. V, p. 400).

On May 22nd, 1422, legal proceedings had lately been taken, before the justices of the bench, by Oliver Mendeham, clerk, William Skirwith and Richard Vewetree, plaintiffs, *versus* Margaret Bowet, widow of Thomas Bowet, the elder, and William Bowet, of Wrentham, knight (doubtless her son and heir), defendants, in the course of which the defendants acknowledged that a moiety of the manor of Blakhale belonged to Oliver; and the plaintiffs, in consideration of such acknowledgment, granted the same moiety to Margaret Bowet for life, with remainder to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Oliver; and the King pardoned all parties to the proceedings for their trespass in entering upon the premises without his licence (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 10 Hen. V, p. 437).

The bank of the watercourse had again been cut in February, 1426-7, the city ditch was dry, the mill could not grind, the citizens had lost the profits of the mill and the King's " farm " was in danger of being diminished; so it was ordered that an inquisition should be held concerning the matter (*ibid.*, 5 Hen. VI, p. 402).

Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gilsland, and Philippa, his wife, were pardoned, on February 20th, 1429, for having acquired without licence from the said Oliver Mendeham, clerk, William Skirwith and Richard Vewetree, a moiety of the manor of Blakhale, for an estate in tail male (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 7 Hen. VI, p. 528).

Thomas and Philippa purchased the Stapleton's moiety and settled the whole manor upon their own male issue. Their eldest son, Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of the above-mentioned Sir William Bowet, knight, of Wrentham, Suffolk, and left an only daughter, Joan, wife of Sir Richard Fiennes, knight. For that reason, the King, on January 20th, 1462, expressly granted the manor of Blakhale and other forfeited lands of the Dacre family to Joan and her husband, for an estate tail (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1 Ed. IV, p. 140).

But by royal award, dated April 8th, 1473, it was restored to Humphrey de Dacre (afterwards Humphrey, Lord Dacre of Gilsland), who was entitled thereto under his father's settlement. The reason for making the award is fully stated in these *Transactions*, N.S., xii, p. 174. Humphrey, Lord Dacre, died in 1485, seised of Blakhale, and the description of the manor then given coincides with that of 1343, before its division into moieties :—

The manor of Blakhale, within which are a capital messuage ; 40 acres of land, worth 6d. each ; 20 acres of meadow, worth 8d. each ; 16 messuages with adjacent land and meadow, in the hands of divers tenants at will, worth 3s. each ; eight cottages, worth 12d. each ; a park without deer, the herbage worth 20s. ; the site of a water corn mill in ruins ; a tenement called " Birne-

thuayte " worth 8s. ; " Sproustane close " of no value ; a rent of 3s. 4d. due from the citizens of Carlisle for the water of Caldew within the lordship of Blakhale to the stream of the corn mill of Carlisle ; a quarry ; a dovecot in ruins ; and a court of no value above the steward's expenses ; held of the King, by service of 3s. 6½d. to the exchequer of Carlisle for cornage, and monthly suit of the county of Cumberland ; by service of 16s. 4d. to the sheriff, for encroachments in Inglewood ; by service of 33s. 4d. for puture of the forest of Inglewood ; and by service of 4s. 4d. for puture to the King's bailiffs of the Ward of Cumberland (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 1 Hen. VII, p. 67).

After the death, in 1634, of Randal Dacre, Francis (Lennard), Lord Dacre of the South, set up a claim to all lands in Cumberland comprised in the royal award of 1473, and obtained the manor of Blakhale, in part satisfaction of his claim (Cokayne, *Peerage*). He died in 1662, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, afterwards created Earl of Sussex.

In 1698, Thomas, Earl of Sussex, in consideration of 36 years' ancient finable rent, granted to the tenants (48 in number), a discharge from fines and dry multure, with the wood upon their tenements, but reserving the ancient rent, suit of court, moor-farm and greenhue ; with liberty to alienate their tenements without licence of the lord, giving notice thereof within 40 days ; paying only a penny fine on death or alienation, and to the steward for an alienation 4d., for surrender and copy thereof 6d., for enrollment 4d., and to the bailiff 2d. upon every descent or alienation. About the same time, the common was divided and granted in fee to the tenants, without any reservation of rent. A share of the common containing 150 acres and now known as " Blackhall Park " was allotted to the lord of the manor (Nicolson and Burn, ii, 247).

The Ladies Barbara and Anne, daughters of Thomas, Earl of Sussex, sold the manor, in 1716, to Sir Christopher Musgrave, bart., of Edenhall.

ART. VII.—*Five Documents concerning Sizergh, Strickland, and Barton.* By the Rev. FREDERICK W. RAGG, M.A., F.R.Hist. Soc.

Communicated at Carlisle, May 7th, 1918.

I.—RETURN MADE BY THOMAS DE HELLEBECK TO THE EXCHEQUER OF THE REVENUES OF THE STRICKLAND ESTATES.

THOMAS de Hellebeck was deputy sheriff it would seem from Michaelmas 1291 to 1294 or 1295, and this his 'account' is one of a far from complete series of isolated returns. It contains no reason in itself to explain why it had to be made. We learn from it that when it was compiled Thomas de Hellebeck was at Sizergh at the time of the collection of the King's fifteenths. This does not imply that the account was made as a basis for the assessment of fifteenths due from William de Strickland. These subsidies were collected not by the sheriff, but by four knights chosen by the shire, of whom perhaps William might be one. Sizergh was in his right of possession for life by the 'custom of England' because he and his wife whose inheritance it was, had had issue. Their eldest son Walter was heir, and would be heir also of his father's lands if he survived him. But the impression given is that part of the lands of which he was the heir was in the process of being made over to Walter, for the 'account' describes itself as being that concerning the lands belonging to Walter, made up by Thomas from particulars furnished by William de Strickland; and one of the schedules once attached but now lost, whose subject matter is mentioned, speaks of lands alienated as regards

Walter after (?) the collection of the fifteenths.* Possession of part of the lands was indeed handed over to Walter during his father's lifetime, as is shown by A.R. 990, of 29 Edw. I, six years later than our return, where William and his son John are impleaded for 4 marks from land by John de Camera, who seems to claim as mesne lord. William, for himself and John de Strickland, replies that he holds the manor of Gt. Strickland not of John de Camera, but of Margaret de Ros. John de Camera says that his father died in possession of the tenements from which the 4 marks claimed come and that he is his father's heir. William answers that he is not in possession of all the tenements charged with that 4 marks ; for, of them his son Walter holds the townships of Natland and Sirethreshergh and 20 pounds' worth of land in Staynton, and he himself holds certain tenements under Walter, and he specifies 20 pounds' worth in 'Quinfell Hakethorp Wynder and Trostormot,' which were all liable to part of the charge and were not included in the plea ; and, the township of Great Strickland, also liable, which he says he holds as his own inheritance, is not included. The information thus given us is that at least some of his mother's lands, as well as possibly some of his father's, were at that time in Walter's possession.

A point of interest in the 'account' is the set of corrections and amendments written down by an official, partly in the margin and partly as interlineations, and apparently made by William de Strickland himself on having the account read out to him, which are printed below in brackets, following the entries to which they

* Miscellaneous Inqq, File 62/17, 31 Edw. I (1303 A.D.) has a plea by Walter de Strickland for the restoration to him of a messuage and 30 acres of land in Helsington, alienated it is stated by William de Strickland, from Walter's inheritance contrary to the Statute of Gloucester and conveyed to Adam Warde by whose conviction for felony they had been taken into the King's hand. William and Walter were both in Court. The reply was that the alienation had taken place previous to the statute, and had been made only in fee to be held of William and the heirs of Elizabeth D'Eyncurt. The plea seems to have been granted.

belong. This I think is an instance of a practice in the mediaeval Exchequer. The sheriff when presenting his accounts had, for some of these, to produce vouchers and witnesses, which witnesses, being present could appeal in their own interest against mistakes, overcharges, and undue claims. But the corrections made by William de Strickland totalling to about one-tenth of the amount in the whole sum returned, are all of omissions and understatements, and this seems to go against any idea of the return being made for taxation. If it was made for the purpose of placing on record a complete statement of the revenues which his son Walter ought to receive, it would be more intelligible, but this would render the payment by the sheriff of the whole issues into the Exchequer difficult to understand. Walter de Strickland's action taken against William de Goldington in 1292 shows that he was already married to Elena William's daughter and of full age to be able to take action; there could be therefore no wardship of the King to account for the return, and there is no record of felony or rebellion.

The concluding portion, which shows the amount still due from the sheriff to the Exchequer, needs perhaps a little explanation for most readers. Thomas de Hellebeck states that of the total £150 13s. 6¾d. due from him he had already paid in £80, and had received the tally. This would be at the Exchequer of the preceding Michaelmas. The tally was the wooden staff on which the amount received in the Exchequer was marked in notches and inscription.* He added that he had paid in £33 more at the 'view,' i.e. the Exchequer of the preceding Easter term, the time when the amounts required by the King's brief were shown by the sheriff in his return made to the barons of the Exchequer, and a first instalment of the money paid in. The remainder, £37 13s. 6¾d., which

* This was I believe split down the middle and one part given to the Sheriff and its counterpart kept at the Exchequer, for obvious reasons.

should have been handed in together with the account at the following Michaelmas Exchequer he had evidently not brought. It was still owing and is set down as being in arrears.

Most of the numerals in the document are clear, but I do not make all the summations agree with those given in it, and instead of £153 7s. 6¼d. the total seems to be £154 4s. 10¼d., apart from the £15 10s. 10½d. the amount contained in the items said by William de Strickland to have been omitted by the sheriff. But the separate summations agree with the grand total as it appears in the account.

Revenues and prices are in themselves interesting. The proceeds of the Assize at Sizergh are of course not connected with the County Assizes; they are the local owners' receipts from fines and amercements connected with bread and brewing, for which his licence was required. The mills on manorial estates were let at 'farm,' usually to a relative, when they were not kept in the lord's own hands; the 'farmer' of these giving a stated yearly sum and making for himself what he could out of the proceeds of the multure, or out of the occupation of the mill and the carrying on of the multure himself. So far as any evidence goes which I have seen the mill was never granted as a freehold nor as an ordinary tenancy for years or for life. It was always on the footing of strict demesne. Like the mill, the cornage dues appear to have been sometimes leased 'at farm,' the farmer of these paying a fixed sum, and collecting the separate payments at some profit for his trouble.

Of the amount contained in the measure called a skep I am still ignorant, but the ratio of the smaller measure called a collock to the skep is easily deduced. One of the entries gives 41s. 6d. as the value of 3 skeps and 5½ collocks at the price of 12s. per skep. Three skeps at 12s. each comes to 36s., and 5s. 6d. remains for the 5½

collocks, which shows a collock to be worth 1s. Hence 12 collocks made a skep.

There was another measure (these *Trans.*, N.S. xii, 351), a ' strake,' of which also I do not know the amount.

By 1394 had been introduced into Westmorland the ' quater,' the ' bussel of London,' and the ' pekke ' (A.R. 1500).

NOTE.—A.R. means throughout ' Assize Roll.'

SHERIFF'S ACCOUNTS, WESTMORLAND.

Bundle 46, File 2, Q.R. Miscellanea, E.B. 2916.

Endorsed ' Compotus Thome de Hellebek de exitibus terrarum Willi de Stirkeland redditis anno 23°.'

The account rendered by Thomas de Hellebeck of the issues of the lands of William de Strickland in the 23rd year (of Edward I).

Compotus Thome de Hellebek de terris Walteri de Stirkeland sibi datus per Willelmum de Stirkeland tempore quo fuit collectio quintarum decimarum apud Sigerethesherg, a festo Purificationis beate Marie Virginis anno regni regis Edwardi xxii° usque festum Ste. Margarete anno xxiij° (2 Feb. 1294 to 20 July 1295).

The account made up by Thomas de Hellebeck of the lands of Walter de Strickland given to him by William de Strickland at the time when there was a collection of fifteenths at Sizergh, (dating) from the Festival of the Purification of the Blessed Mary the Virgin in the 22nd year of the reign of King Edward, to the Festival of St. Margaret in the 23rd year.

Idem reddit compotum de xij*d.* receptis de capitali messuagio de Sigerethesherg de termino Pentecoste anno regni regis Edwardi xxij° et de termino Sti. Martini anno eodem et de xx*s.* receptis de xl acris terre in dominico pretium acre vj*d.*

The same rendered account of 12*d.* received from the chief messuage of Sizergh from Whitsuntide of the 22nd year of the reign of King Edward and from Martinmas in the same year, and of 20s. received from 40 acres of land in demesne at 6d. per acre.

Et de lxvi*s.* viij*d.* ob receptis de redditu assise apud Sigerethesherg et Briggester de eis-

And of 66s. 8½d. received from the revenue of the assize at Sizergh and Brigsteer of

dem terminis anno eodem. Et de vjs viij*d*. receptis de terra de Hawes ad eosdem terminos anno eodem Et de iij*s*. receptis de iij acris prati apud Sigerethesherg anno eodem, pretium acre xij*d*.

Idem reddit compotum de x*s*. receptis de predictis xl acris terre in dominico de termino Pentecostes anno xxiij° et de xxxiij*s*. iv*d*. q. receptis de redditu assise de termino Pentecostes anno xxiij°. Et de iij*s*. iv*d*. receptis de terra de Hawes de termino Pentecostes anno xxiij°. De capitali messuagio et de prato non respondet adhuc quia firma eorum capienda est ad festum Sti. Martini.

Summa vij*li*. iv*s*. ob. q.

Receptio Thome de Hellebek Vicecomitis Westmerlandie de terris et catallis Willmi de Stirkeland a festo Sti Michaelis anno regni regis Edwardi xxi° usque ad festum beate Margarete virginis anno xxiij°

the same terms in the same year, and of 6s. 8d. received from the land of Hawes at the same terms in the same year. And of 3s. received from 3 acres of meadow at Sizergh in the same year at 12d. the acre.

The same rendered account of 10s. received from the aforesaid 40 acres of land in demesne at Whitsuntide in the 23rd year and of 33s. 4¼d. received from the revenue of the assize at Whitsuntide in the 23rd year, and of 3s. 4d. received from the land of Hawes at Whitsuntide in the 23rd year. He makes no return concerning the chief messuage and the meadow because the rent of these is due at the Feast of St. Martin.

Total £7 4s. 0¾d.

The receipts of Thomas de Hellebeck Sheriff of Westmorland from the lands and chattels of William de Strickland from the Feast of St. Michael in the 21st year of King Edward to the Feast of St. Margaret the virgin in his 23rd year (Mich. 1293—20 July 1295).

STIRKLAND.—

Idem recepit de Roberto preposito de Stirkeland de termino Sti Martini xxi° xlij*s*.

Idem recepit de eodem de termino Pentecostes anno xxij° xlvi*s*.

STRICKLAND.—

He received from Robert, reeve of Strickland at Martinmas in the 21st year 42s.

He received from the same at Whitsuntide of the 22nd year 46s.

Idem recepit de eodem de termino Sti. Martini anno xxij° xls.
Idem recepit de eodem de termino Pentecostes anno xxiij° xxxijs.
Summa viij*li.*
Idem recepit de Siwardo Sprot preposito de Hagkthorp de termino Sti Martini anno xxi° xlis.
Idem recepit de Adam de Burgo preposito de Hakthorp de termino Pentecoste anno xxij° xls
Idem recepit de eodem de termino Sti Martini anno xxij° xlvs.
Idem recepit de eodem de termino Pentecostes anno xxiij° xxxvs.
Summa vij*li.* xvs.
[Non respondet de xvs. iv*d.* ut Wills de Stirkeland dicit et potuit respondisse ultra].

He received from the same at Martinmas of the 22nd year 40s.
He received from the same at Whitsuntide in the 23rd year 32s.
Total £8
He received from Siward Sprot reeve of Hackthorpe at Martinmas of the 21st year 41s.
He received from Adam de Burgo, reeve of Hackthorp, at Whitsuntide in the 22nd year 40s.
He received of the same at Martinmas of the 22nd year 45s.
He received of the same at Whitsuntide of the 23rd year 35s.
Total £7 15s. 0d.
[He gives no account of 15s. 4d., William de Strickland says, and he could well have done so].

WINDERGH.—
Idem recepit de Symone et Reginaldo prepositis de Windergh et Trostormond de termino Sti Martini anno xxj° lxxiijs. v*d.*
Idem recepit de eisdem de termino Pentecostes anno xxij° lxviijs.
Idem recepit de eisdem de termino Sti Martini anno xxi°, et de termino Pentecostes anno xxij° de firma molendini de Barton xls.

WINDER.—
He received from Simon and Reginald reeves of Winder and Trostormond at Martinmas in the 21st year 73s. 5d.
He received from the same at Whitsuntide in the 22nd year 68s.
He received arom the same at Martinmas in the 21st year and at Whitsuntide in the 22nd year from the 'farm' of the mill of Barton 40s.

Idem recepit de eisdem de termino Sti Martini anno xxij° iv*li.* iij*s.* ij*d.*
Idem recepit de eisdem de termino Pentecostes anno xxiij° lxi*s.*
Summa xvj*li.* v*s.* vij*d.*
[Non respondet de iij*s.* xj*d.* ob. ut predictus Willelmus dicit].

He received from the same at Martinmas in the 22nd year £4 3s. 2d.
He received from the same at Whitsuntide in the 23rd year 61s.
Total £16 5s. 7d.
[He does not account for 3s. 11½d. the aforesaid William says].

QYNFEL.—
Idem recepit de Ricardo filio Liulph preposito de Quinfel de termino Sti Martini anno xxi° et de termino Pentecostes anno xxij° lviij*s.* vij*d.*
Idem recepit de eodem de termino Sti Martini anno xxij° et de termino Pentecostes anno xxiij° lviij*s.* ob.
Summa cxvi*s.* vij*d.* ob.

WHINFELL.—
He received from Richard son of Lyulf, reeve of Whinfell at Martinmas in the 21st year and at Whitsuntide in the 22nd year 58s. 7d.
He received from the same at Martinmas in the 22nd year and at Whitsuntide in the 23rd year 58s. 0½d.
Total 116s. 7½d.

MOLEND.—
Idem recepit de Willo filio Rogeri de Stirkland firmario molendinorum Stirkland et Hakethorp de termino Pasche anno xxij° lxv*js.* viij*d.*
Idem recepit de eodem de termino Sti. Mich. anno xxij° lxvi*s.* viij*d*
Idem recepit de eodem de termino Pasche anno xxiij° lxv*js.* viij*d.*
Summa x*li.*
[Non respondet de c*s.* ut predictus Willus dicit quia idem Wills solebat tradere illa molendina ad firmam

THE MILLS.—
He received from William son of Roger de Strickland 'farmer' of the mills of Strickland and Hackthorp at Easter in the 22nd year 66s. 8d.
He received from the same at Michaelmas in the 22nd year 66s. 8d.
He received from the same at Easter in the 23rd year 66s. 8d.
Total £10.
[He does not account for 100s., the aforesaid William says, because the said William used to let these mills

pro xvj eskeppis farine et potuit respondisse de *xli.* de eodem].

at farm for 16 skeps of flour, and he could have accounted for £10 from the same].

VENDITIO BLADI APUD STIRKLAND.—

Idem recepit vi*li.* vj*s.* de x eskeppis et dimidii frumenti venditis, pretium eskeppe xij*s.*, et xvi*s.* de ii eskeppis curellorum venditis et xiij*s.* i*d.* ob de ij eskeppis et xi colloks ordei venditis et xxj*d.* de iij colloks fabarum venditis et xix*li.* x*s.* xi*d.* ob de iiij*xx.* xiij eskeppis et x colloks avene venditis pretium skeppe iv*s.* [ij*d.*].

Summa xxvij*li.* xv*s.* vij*d.*

[Non respondet de j eskep et dim. frumenti et viij eskeppis et ij colloks avene, et valent lij*s.*, et de x*d.* pro i colocco pisarum vendito anno xxij° et de vij*s.* de ij eskeppis molendis venditis pretium i eskeppe iij*s.* vi*d.*].

SALE OF CORN AT STRICKLAND.—

He received £6 6s. for 10½ skeps of corn sold at 12s. per skep, and 16s. for 2 skeps of curel sold and 13s. 1½d. for 2 skeps and 11 collocks of grain and 21d. for 3 collocks of beans sold, and £19 10s. for fourscore and 13 skeps and 10 collocks of oats at 4s. [2d] per skep.

Total £27 15s. [7d.].

[He does not account for 1½ skeps of corn and 8 skeps and 2 collocks of oats, value 52s., and for 10d. for 1 collock of peas sold in the 22nd year, and for 7s. for 2 skeps to be ground, sold at 3s. 6d. per skep].

VENDITIO BLADI APUD HAKTHORP.—

Idem recepit vj*s.* ix*d.* pro i eskeppa et dim. ordei et vj*li.* vij*s.* x*d.* de xxxviij [eskepp-is] avene, pretium eskeppe iv*s.* iij*d.* (?), et de xvj*s.* de v eskeppis avene venditis juxta diversa pretia. Et v [ ] que dicit quod vendite fuerunt per pretium predictum.

Summa viij*li.* x*s.* viij*d.*

Idem respondet de xiij*s.* ij*d.* de pretio avene et de vj*s.*

SALE OF CORN AT HACKTHORP.—

He received 6s. 9d. for 1½ skeps of grain, and £6 7s. 10d. for 38 skeps of oats at 4s. 3d. per skep and 16s. for 5 skeps of oats sold at different prices. And 5 [ ] which he says were sold at the price aforesaid.

Total £8 10s. 8d.

The same accounts for 13s. 2d. for the price of oats and

iij*d.* pro i eskeppa et dimidia avene de quibus non se oneravit.

Summa xix*s.* vi*d.*

for 6s. 3d. for 1½ skeps of oats which he had omitted.

Total 19s. 6d.

Venditio bladi apud Windergh.—

Idem recepit xlis. vj*d.* de iij eskeppis v colloks et dimid. frumenti venditis, pretium eskeppe xij*s.*

Idem recepit xl*s.* de vj eskeppis ordei venditis juxta diversa pretia et vi*li.* xviij*s.* iij*d.* de xxxv eskeppis avene venditis [pretium eskeppe] xiij*d.* ob. et de 1 quaterio dragii vendito, valent ix*s.* et de 1 eskeppa avene que valet iv*s.* et de xxxv*s.* pro v eskeppis frumenti venditis de anno xxiij°.

Summa xij*li.* xv*s.* ix*d.* ob probat usque huc.

[Non respondet de i eskeppa . . . . .].

Sale of Corn at Winder.—

He received 41s. 6d. for 3 skeps and 5½ collocks of corn sold at 12s. per skep.

He received 40s. for 6 skeps of grain sold at different prices and £6 18s. 3d. for 35 skeps of oats sold at 13½d. per skep, and for 1 quarter of drag sold, value 9s., and for 1 skep of oats worth 4s., and 35s. for 5 skeps of corn sold in the 23rd year.

Total £12 15d. 9½s. proved so far.

[He does not account for 1 skep . . . . .].

Venditio Cat[allorum].

Idem recepit xviij*li.* de xlv bobus venditis, pretium cujuslibet viij*s.* et xxiv*s.* de ij bobus sic venditis, et iij*s.* vj*d.* de i bove debili sic vendito, xviij*s.* iv*d.* de v affris venditis juxta diversa pretia et lxv*s.* viij*d.* de bidentibus venditis et xxxiij*s.* iv*d.* de juvencis venditis et xxix*s.* de xliv porcis venditis. Et de xxiv*s.* receptis de ij bobus venditis apud Stirkeland.

Summa xxvij*li.* xviij*s.* x*d.* [ob ?].

Sale of Cattle.—

He received £18 for 45 oxen sold at the price each of 8s., and 24s. for two oxen so sold, and 3s. 6d. for 1 weakly ox so sold, 18s. 4d. for 5 farm-horses sold at different prices and 66s. 8d. for rams sold and 33s. 4d. for bullocks sold and 29s. for 44 hogs sold, and 24s. received for 2 oxen sold at Strickland.

Total £27 18s. 10[½]d.

[Non onerat se de iiij*s.* de pretio porcorum.]

Venditio boum.—

Idem recepit xxx*s.* vj*d.* pro vij carcasiis boum et i bacon sic venditis et vij*s.* vj*d.* de i plaustro et i biga venditis apud Stirkeland et xij*d.* pro vi bord[s] venditis et iv*s.* viij*d.* pro meremio vendito apud Stirkeland.

Summa xlij*s.* iv*d.*

[Non onerat se de ix*s.* ij*d.* de predicto plaustro et biga venditis et xij*d.* de predict(is) bord[is] venditis, ut predictus Willelmus dicit].

Venditio frumenti.—

Idem recepit [de] xxxij acris frumenti venditis et pro xxx acris [ ] pretium viij*s.* venditis in terra apud Stirkeland xii*li.*

Summa xij*li.*

[Non onerat se de xvj*s.* de pretio ij acrarum predictarum quos recepit, ut idem Willelmus dicit].

Venditio feni et foragii.

Fenum foragium et pallia apud Stirkeland Hakthorp et Wyndergh pro xlvij*s.* vij ob. videlicet pallea fenum et foragium apud Stirkland pro xxxiij*s.* vj*d.*, apud Hakthorp vj*s.* x*d.* ob., apud Windergh vij*s.* iij*d.*

Idem reddit comptum de v*s.* receptis de erbagio de Wyndergh.

Summa lij*s.* vij*d.* ob.

[He does not account for 4s. for the price of hogs].

Sale of Cattle.—

He received 30s. 6d. for 7 carcasses of cattle and 1 pig so sold and 7s. 6d. for 1 waggon and 1 two-wheeled cart sold at Strickland and 12d. for 6 planks sold and 4s. 8d. for timber sold at Strickland.

Total 42s. 4d. [? 6d.].

[He does not account for 9s. 2d. for the aforesaid waggon and cart sold and 12d. for the aforesaid planks, the aforesaid William says].

Sale of Corn.—

He received for 32 acres of corn sold and for 30 acres of [ ] price 8s., sold on the land at Strickland £12.

Total £12.

[He does not account for 16s., the price of the 2 acres aforesaid which he received, the same William says].

Sale of Hay and Forage.

Hay and forage and straw at Strickland, Hackthorp and Winder for 47s. 7½d. namely straw, hay and forage at Strickland for 33s. 6d. at Hackthorp 6s. 10½d; at Winder 7s. 3d.

He also gives account of 5s. received for the herbage of Winder.

Total 52s. 7½d.

[Non onerat se de (ijs. id.) de feno et foragio venditis apud Hakethorp ultra summam predictorum, nec de xvjs. ixd. de consimilibus feno et foragio venditis apud Wyndergh ultimo anno etc.].

Idem reddit comptum de ivs. receptis pro vj carucis ferratis venditis apud Stirkeland Hakethorpp et Wynderg, pretium caruce viijd. Et de vjd. receptis de ij carucis venditis ibidem apud Stirkeland. Et de vjd. receptis de i biga vendita apud Stirkeland. Et de vjs. receptis pro ij rotis ferratis venditis ibidem. Et de xviijd. receptis pro i plaustro vendito apud Wynderg. Et de xivd. receptis de i plaustro vendito ibidem. Et de ivs. receptis pro meremia rotarum ibidem vendita.

Summa xvijs. viijd.

[Et non onerat se de pretio carucarum de vs. et non onerat se de vjd. de pretio 1 caruce].

Idem reddit comptum de xijd. receptis de 'courngio' de Stirkeland ad firmam dimisso anno xxij°. Et de vijs. viijd. de erbagio dominicorum de Stirkeland et de pastura 'ceparabili.' Et de ivs. viijd. receptis de erbagio dominicorum de Hakethorpp vendito. Et de vjs. viijd.

[He does not account for 2s. 1d. for hay and forage sold at Hackthorp, beyond the amount aforesaid, nor for 16s. 9d. for the like hay and forage sold at Winder in the last year, and other things].

The same produced account of 4s. received for 6 iron-sheathed plough shares sold at Strickland, Hackthorp and Winder at 8d. each plough. And for 6d. received for 2 ploughs sold at Strickland, and for one two-wheeled cart sold at Strickland, and for 6s. received for two iron-tyred wheels sold there and for 18d. received for one waggon sold at Winder and for 14d. received for one waggon sold there. And for 4s. received for timber for wheels sold there.

Total 17s. 8d.

[And he does not account for the price of ploughs, 5s., and he does not account for 6d. for the price of one plough].

The same produced account of 12d. received from the cornage of Strickland leased at farm in the 22nd year. And for 7s. 8d. from the herbage of the demesnes at Strickland and for pasture enclosed. And for 4s. 8d. received from the herbage of the demesnes of Hack-

receptis de prato de Hakethorpp vendito anno supradicto. Et de xxxiij*s.* receptis de quadam parte dominicorum de Wynderg. Et de ij*s.* receptis pro medietate firme xxxiij acrarum terre apud Wynderg de termino predicti anni xxiij°. Et de dimidia marca recepta de Willelmo del Buskes pro gressumo molendini de Barton.

Summa lxx*s.* viij*d.*

Idem Willelmus calumpniat quod potuit vendidisse viij acras prati apud Stirkeland pro xxiv*s.* pretium acre iij*s.* de quibus non se onerat. Et potuit dimisisse xlviij acras terre arabilis pro xxiv*s.* pretium acre vj*d.* de quibus non se onerat.

Summa totius recepti cxlvi*li.* iij*s.* v*d.* ob.

Et vij*li.* iv*s.* ob. q. sicut continetur in quadam cedula attachiata huic rotulo de terris alienatis Waltero filio dicti Willelmi de Stirkeland postquam fuit collectio quintarum decimarum domini regis.

Summa utriusque recepti cliij*li.* vij*s.* xi*d.* q.

De quibus, triturationibus bladi et in minutis expensis prout patet in quadam cedula attachiata huic rotulo liij*s.* xi*d* ob.

Et debet cl*li.* xiij*s.* vj*d.* ob. q. de quibus dicit se solvisse ad scaccarium lxxx*li.*, unde habet

thorp sold. And for 6s. 8d. received from the grass of Hackthorp sold in the aforesaid year, and for 33s. received from a portion of the demesnes at Winder. And for 2s. received for a moiety of the lease of 33 acres of land at Winder during the aforesaid 23rd year and for half a mark received from William del Buskes for the agreement fine of the mill of Barton.

Total 70s. 8d.

The said William claims that he could have sold 8 acres of grass at Strickland for 24s., at 3s. per acre, and he does not account for this. And he could have leased 48 acres of ploughland for 24s. at 6d. per acre, and does not account for this.

Total of the whole receipts £146 3s. 5½d.

And £7 4s. 0¾d. as is contained in a schedule attached to this roll of lands alienated as to Walter son of the said William de Strickland after the collection of fifteenths for the lord king was made.

Total of the receipts from both £153 7s. 11¼d.

From which (by) threshings of corn and in small expenses as appears in a schedule affixed to this roll 53s. 11½d.

And he owes £150 13s. 6¾d., of which he states that he has paid to the Exchequer £80

talliam, ut dicit, et positis eidem in visu xxxiij*li.* et asportavit scaccario de Appleby, ut dicit, debet xxxvij*li.* xiij*s.* vi*d.* ob. q.

Unde arreragium
xxxvij*li.* xiij*s.* vj*d.* ob. q.

and has the tally, he says, and he paid towards the same at the 'view' £33; and he brought it to the Exchequer from Appleby he says, and he owes £37 13s. 6¾d.

Arrears therefore
£37 13s. 6¾d.

II.

The parts of the Strickland estates dealt with in Thomas de Hellebeck's 'account' are Sizergh, Brigsteer, Hawes, and Whinfell in South Westmorland, and Gt. Strickland, Hackthorpe, Winder, Throstormont, and Barton in North Westmorland. With the North Westmorland portion only is my present concern. Hackthorpe came into the hands of Gervase Deyncurt in the time of the second William de Lancaster, who gave him the 'services' of Gamel de Hakthorp as surety (*vadimonium*) for 50s. which Gervase had lent to him. The 50s. was not repaid even in the time of the third William, grandson of the second, and in consequence, after impleadment, Hackthorpe and its manorial owner were transferred to Ralf Deyncurt, grandson of Gervase.* But charters that exist at Lowther show that Gervase secured Gamel and his manor by direct payment to Gamel, who had no son, and whose two daughters on coming into possession confirmed the Deyncurt mesne lord ownership, which continued till Elizabeth Deyncurt's marriage conveyed the two purparties to William de Strickland by marriage. Gervase, besides lands in Lowther, possessed land in Winder. A final concord of 1202 (4 John), left in his hands half a ploughland in Nether Winder, which had been claimed by Ralf, son of Richard, but this solitary claim recorded does not imply that he had no more land there than this; and Ralf Deyncurt, son of Gervase, seems to have possessed

* Rot. Cur. Reg., 130.

enough in Barton to exercise rights of estovers in 'Plessefeld, Haylin, Buredale, Baynewicdale, and Swartefeld' (A.R. 979), under the de Lancasters. The complexity caused in the possessions of that family by the third William de Lancaster in giving the barony of Barton to his half brother, illegitimate son of Gilbert Fitz Reinfred, naturally gave trouble. Not only William's kindred of Sockbridge and Hertsopp, who, if illegitimate, were de Lancasters, but other owners, resented the over-lordship of one who had no hereditary claim. And on the same ground of alienation Edward I refused the rights of market which had been granted to the de Lancasters at Pooley (Placita de quo Warranto). Of those owners in Barton who refused the acknowledgment of the over-lordship, the most successful seems to have been Ralf Deyncurt, who (in 1279, A.R. 981) declined to 'attourn' himself to the Fitz Reinfred possessor and acknowledged only as his superior Margaret de Ros, one of the true heirs of William. To her father Peter de Brus had been assigned as portion of the purparty, Natland, Siresserwe (Sizergh), and Wynderwe, and thereafter the Deyncurts and the Stricklands after them seem to have held their lands in Barton under the heirs of Margaret. Even when yet unmarried, Elizabeth Deyncurt brought action against Roger de Lancaster of Barton to recover rights in Trostormont 'of which he had deprived her brother Richard, whose heir she was' (A.R. 979 of 1255-6).

The Deyncurt rights in Barton seem to have included some in the mill which in 1255-6 (*Transactions*, N.S., X, p. 435), were held by three owners, viz.: Roger de Lancaster (already in possession of part of Barton before the additions made to him on the death-bed of William de Lancaster), Ralf Deyncurt and Sir Thomas, son of William of Greystock, who owned Yanwith as mesne lord. The portion which comes into the return made by Thomas de Hellebeck could only be this one third.

A period in the history of this mill and also of the manor of Barton is recordless. The charter just above alluded to (from vol. x), tells us that Ketel, son of Aldred (Elftred), gave the mill to the hospital of St. Nicholas, with two bovates of land, and that William, son of Gilbert (the first William), confirmed to that hospital the 2 bovates and the mill 'which Ketel his uncle' gave, and that William, son of William (the second William de Lancaster) afterwards confirmed the gift. But I now give a charter (Charter I), which shows that in the time of Gilbert de Lancaster, son of the second William, i.e. in the first quarter of the thirteenth century, the rights of the mill were divided between three owners; and that of the three portions one is granted to Gilbert de Lancaster by William, son of Godfrey, one of these owners, in exchange for goods and 20 acres of land and a toft and rights on the common. Whether the mill was held by St. Nicholas above the heads of these three owners or not does not appear, but it is evident from the divisions that Barton had come to be in the complex ownership of two mesne lords (of Greystock and Lancaster), with three under manors, Yanwith (of the barony of Dufton), and Sockbridge and Barton proper (of the barony of Barton). Who William, son of Godfrey was, there is nothing at present to tell. His seal is used by William (the second), of Lancaster, instead of his own for the charter (Charter II), which I now give containing the grant of Hertsop to this Gilbert, his illegitimate son.

There were other mills in Barton besides Barton mill, and these had local owners (under the superior lords). An agreement between Henry de Tirergh (Tirril), and Ralf Deyncurt of 1246 assured to Ralf one third of the mill there and of its multure dues. Ralf is to do one-third of the work necessary for the structure and the mill-pond, and to have 20 skeps of corn and barley (brasium), ground free of multure. Henry keeps one-

third and has the same amount of multure free, but the rights of Gilbert de Lancaster are reserved so that Gilbert may grind the corn of his demesne of Sockbridge there and pay no multure dues. A plea in court about Yanwith mill in 1243 (R.C.R. 128), shows Robert de 'Yhanewyth' against Henry, son of Roald, contending about one-third of this mill which Henry claimed as the right of his wife Juliana.

The Deyncurts also held land in Sockbridge. Robert de Sokebrede gave over to Ralf, who had supplied him with 6½ marks, all the land in Sokebred which his brother Richard had given to him, and later again, Ralf, son of Eliseus de Wynder, quitclaimed to William de Strickland and Elizabeth his wife, all his right and claim in the half 'township of Little Sockebred' and other land, into possession of which he had been placed by William and his wife. And of the 7th year of Edward III is a letter of attorney by Thomas, son of Walter de Strickland, kt., to give seisin to his father Walter of lands and tenements in Over Winderg, Trostormot and Thorp, in the township of Barton. He had been put in trust as interim feoffee by his father (Lowther charters). All this could only have related to part of Sockbridge and part of Winder and Tirril; for about 1292 Gilbert de Lancaster hands over his lands in Sockbridge and Tirril and the mill of Sockbridge and his burgages in Pooley to Christofer, his son, together with tenements and his tenants in Slegill.

Charter III is the original, only discovered later, of the sixteenth-century copy given in vol. x, p. 398. It has no gap in it and except for partial erasure of one of the names, written over contemporaneously, is all quite clearly legible. But it is evident that a line has been omitted at the gap shown ; there is a break in the sense which needs something to complete it ; the word before it ends one line, the word after it begins the next line. I can only suppose, from sundry rare specimens of dupli-

cation which I have seen, that sometimes at any rate two charters were written, one for the grantor's muniments, one for the grantee's ; and that, in this case, the lost one was not vitiated by this omission. The later practice of indented charters, which were always of two or even three copies, probably rose in this way as a simplification of the method. Whoever William son of Godefrid was, a comparison of the three Sockbridge and Hertsop charters shows that he must have been contemporary with the grant to Gilbert by Henry, son of Norman de Redman, of his moiety of Sockbridge, and this was after the date of William de Lancaster's gift of the other moiety. There is almost a generation between the names of the witnesses. This Redman moiety must probably have been granted to that family by William who gave Levens to Norman de Redman about 1175.

As to the earlier history we can only analyse and reason. It is noticeable that one line only of the descendants of Ketel, son of Elftred, who must have owned Barton, since he gave the mill to St. Nicholas, is traceable through its possessions and descents and branches—that of Orm, son of Ketel, and that this family did not own Barton nor Slegil nor Strickland nor other parts of Morland. Yet Ketel must have owned these as well as Barton and Patterdale and Hertsop and Yanwith. For he gave the advowson of Morland church to St. Mary of York, as well as land in Kirkby Kendal—perhaps in Strikland Ketel, which would be named after him more naturally than after a later Ketel.* All these came under the de Lancaster family ; those in the Kendal part of Westmorland naturally so, being as it were in the home portion of the barony of Kendal ; those in North Westmorland, one might suggest, by the de Lancasters being the male heirs, through Gilbert, son of Elftred, being the elder brother of Ketel, son of Elftred. But, more than this,

* As against my suggestion in these *Trans.* N.S. x, 430.

it would seem as if in the case of Barton the de Lancaster became both under and superior lord, Barton being a lesser barony under the greater barony of Kendal, a sort of barony in demesne, and in this instance, accidentally united or partly merged. It would seem also that the mysterious connection with the Tailbois stock, which has been questioned but can hardly be discredited entirely, was rather with the family of Orm than with de Lancaster; for the possessions which can be traced as Tailbois so far back as the middle of the twelfth century in Westmoreland were in Bampton and Shap (if it is true that Thomas Tailbois, as Hodgson says, gave St. Michael of Shap to Shap Abbey) and Askham, whence it is easy to understand their reaching to Cliburn Tailbois where, in Westmorland, their possession continued the longest.

CHARTER I.

Hec est conventio facta inter Willm filium Godefridi et heredes ejus 'cum' Gilberto de Lancastra et heredibus ejus: scilicet quod predictus Willus et heredes sui dimisunt, et quiete clamaverunt predicto Gilberto de Lancastra et heredibus suis tertiam partem molendini de Barton cum multura et sequela et omnibus pertinentiis, Excepta terra que remanet predicto Willo et heredibus suis, illa scilicet que jacet ad molendinum prenominatum. Et sciendum est quod prefatus Gilbertus et heredes sui tenebunt prefatam tertiam partem hanc molendini de Barton in perpetuum omnibus diebus pro averio suo quod idem Gilbertus dedit predicto Willo ad principium hujus con-

This is the agreement made between William, son of Godefrid and his heirs and Gilbert de Lancaster and his heirs: that is to say that the aforesaid William and his heirs have conveyed and quitclaimed to the aforesaid Gilbert de Lancaster and his heirs the third part of the mill of Barton with the multure (dues) and the suit and all its belongings, except the land which remains to the aforesaid William and his heirs, that namely which lies close to the aforenamed mill. And be it understood that the aforesaid Gilbert and his heirs shall hold this aforesaid third part of the mill of Barton in perpetuity for the goods (? farm stock) which the same Gilbert gave to the

ventionis et pro xx acris terre quas idem Gilbertus dedit predicto Willo. Item sciendum est quod prefatus Gilbertus et heredes sui hanc tertiam partem molendini de Barton libere et quiete pro omni servitio possidebunt et quod prelibatus Willus et heredes sui hanc tertiam partem dicti molendini guarantizabunt dum sibi ipsis warantizare poterunt et predictus Gilbertus et heredes sui has xx acras terre predictas predicto Willo et heredibus suis warantizabunt dum idem Willus et heredes sui predicto Gilberto et heredibus suis tertiam partem predicti molendini warantizare poterunt. Item predictus Gilbertus et heredes sui tertiam partem de firma dicti molendini adquietabunt scilicet viij solidos per annum dimidium ad florid.' pasch. et dimidium ad festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli octavo die. Prefatus autem Gilbertus et heredes sui invenient molendino prenominato quantum pertinet sue tertie parti in omnibus expensis. Item prescriptus Gilbertus concessit predicto Willo unum thoftum in Sockebre vel in Thrherg et communem pasturam cum liberis hominibus suis in Sochebrec. Testibus his, Henrico de Redema(n) Anselmo de Furnes' Ad Gernet Ricardo de Berebrun Gilberto fratre ejus Gamil forestario Ricardo de

aforesaid William at the beginning of this agreement and for 20 acres of land which the same Gilbert gave to the same William. Also be it understood that the aforesaid Gilbert and his heirs shall possess this third part of the mill of Barton free and quit of all service, and that the aforementioned William and his heirs will warrant this third part of the said mill as long as they can warrant it to themselves, and the aforesaid Gilbert and his heirs will warrant these 20 acres aforesaid to the aforesaid William and his heirs so long as the same William and his heirs shall be able to warrant to the aforesaid Gilbert and his heirs the third part of the aforesaid mill. Also the aforesaid Gilbert and his heirs shall discharge the third part of the 'farm' of the said mill, namely 8s. yearly half at Palm Sunday and half at the octaves of St. Peter and St. Paul (July 6). Moreover the aforesaid Gilbert and his heirs shall provide for the aforesaid mill what belongs to the third part of its whole expenses. Also the aforesaid Gilbert granted to the aforesaid William one toft in Sockbridge or in Tirril and common of pasture with all his freeholders in Sockbridge. As witness these: Henry de Redeman, Anselm de Furness, Adam Gernet, Richard de

Burc Willo filio Ketelli Ricardo filio Alardi Willo de Thirneby et multis aliis.

Barbon, Gilbert his brother, Gamel the forester, Richard de Burc, William son of Ketel, Richard son of Alard, William de Thrimby and many others.

CHARTER II.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Willus filius Willi de Lancastre dedi et 'con sessi' et hac carta mea confirmavi Gilberto filio meo 'manaria' de Hartsopp cum pertinentibus suis et communem pasturam per has divisas: incipiendo a magna via Kirkestain ascendit ad caput Cawdell et descendit et inde ad Fressewald ascendit inferius Aidesdale et inde usque ad Thome Knotte, et descendit ad Rostdode juxta forestam Martinsdale et sica[m] inde descendit in medium Angilterne et rivolum descendit in 'aquas' que dicitur Hee, et ascendit inferius Robshowe crose et inde ad caput Roukin juxta Diupedalhed et ad caput dovecrag et inde ad caput Woffecowe et 'desendit' inferius ad magnam viam Kirkestain. Hanc prescriptam terram dedi ei pro homagio suo et pro servitio suo ipsi et heredibus suis tenendam de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete in bosco in plano pratis et pascuis et cum omnibus libertatibus, exsolvendo annuatim duos solidos pro omnibus servitiis, salvo 'forensi' servitio,

Know all living and to come that I William, son of William de Lancaster, have given and granted and by this my charter have confirmed to Gilbert my son the manor of Hartsop with its belongings and common of pasture according to these bounds:—beginning at the great Kirkstone road the boundary ascends to the head of Caudale and descends, and then ascends to Fresswald below Aidesdale, and then to Thomas Knott (The Knott), and descends to Rost dode (Rest dod) by Martindale forest and thence descends a sike to the middle of Angletarn and descends a beck to the waters called Hee: and it ascends below Robshow Cross and thence to the head of Roukin by Deepdale head and to the head of Dovecrag and thence to the head of Woffecove (?) and thence it descends to the great Kirkstone road. This aforesaid land I have given to him for his homage and service to be held by him and his heirs of me and my heirs in undisturbed possession as freehold, in woodland and cleared land, meadows and

scilicet ad pentic[osten] xij*d.* et xij*d.* ad festum Scti Martini. Testibus Waltero abbate Furn. Norman' Redman Garuaso Haincorte Roberto Mustell Waltero Talebz Roberto t' Winne aliis.

Seal of William filii Godefridi.

pastures and with all its liberties, he paying yearly two shillings in lieu of all services except forinsec service: namely 12d. at Pentecost and 12d. at the feast of St. Martin. Witnesses, Walter abbot of Furness, Norman Redman, Gervase Eyncurt, Robert Mustell, Walter Tailbois, Robert t' Winne & others.

[This charter has the seal and is complete and has every appearance of age and genuineness, but is remarkable for its omission of the ' de ' in some of the personal names, Redman and Eyncurt as well as for the borrowed seal of William son of Godfrey. It shares with other early de Lancaster deeds anomalies in grammar.]

CHARTER III.

Sciant omnes qui sunt et qui venturi sunt quod ego Willelmus de Lancastra dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Gileberto filio meo medietatem unam de Socabrec, scilicet de illa Socabrec quam Huctridus filius . . . . . Likmasike et Sorelsike ' decendunt ' in Amont libere et quiete et honorifice et integre in pratis et in pascuis et in omnibus libertatibus; in feudo et hereditate: tenere de me et de heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis pro libero servicio suo redimendo duos solidos annuatim; reddendo salvo forinseco servitio regis scilicet xij denarios ad pentechosten et xij denarios ad festum Sti Martini. Teste domina Helewisa sponsa mea, Heliseo de Stivetona,

Know all who are and all to come that I, William de Lancaster, have given and granted and by this my charter have confirmed to Gilbert my son one moiety of Sockbridge namely of that Sockbridge which Huctred son [of Ketel held formerly of me where the] Likmasike and the Sorelsike flow down into the Eamont; to be held as secure freehold in honourable and complete tenure, in meadows & pasture grounds and in all liberties, in fee and heredity, of me and of my heirs, by him and his heirs for the free service of giving me in return 2s. yearly; giving it clear of forinsec service to the King; namely 12d. at Pentecost and 12d. at the feast of St. Martin. As witness the Lady Helewisa my

Warino de Lancastra Gervasio de Ainecurta Norman(o) dapifero Anselmo filio Micael, Willimo capellano, Huctredo filio Osulf.

wife, Eliseus de Stivetone, Warin de Lancaster, Gervase de Eyncurt, Norman the Steward, Anselm son of Michael [le Fleming], William the Chaplain, Huctred son of Osulf.

NOTE.—In the original 'in Amout' is corrected to 'in Amont,' which is written over the erasure. Warine de Lancaster was the King's forester (see Farrer, *Lancashire Pipe Rolls*). Norman the seneschal, is, as Col. Parker suggested, the right reading. These two were mistakes in the sixteenth century copy.

CHARTER IV.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Henricus filius Normani de Redeman dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Gilberto de Loncastr totam meam dimidietatem ville de Sockebrec cum omnibus pertinentiis suis pro homagio et servicio suo, illi et heredibus suis tenendam de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete in bosco et plano in viis et semitis in pratis et pasturis et in omnibus locis, reddendo mihi per annum quedam calcaria mi et heredibus meis pro omni servicio, salvo forinseco servicio. Hiis Testibus Adam decano Loncastre Gervasio de Ancurt Ada Gernet Rogero fil Ade H'berto de Helhale Patricio de Berewic Gamello Forestario Edulfo(s) * preposito(s) * Et multis aliis.

Know those living as well as those to come that I, Henry son of Norman de Redeman, have given and granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to Gilbert de Lancaster the whole of my moiety of the township of Sockbridge with all its belongings for his homage and service, to be held by him and his heirs of me and my heirs in fee and heredity as secure freehold, in woodland and cleared land, in roads and paths, in meadows and pastures and all its parts, he rendering to me yearly certain spurs for me and my heirs in lieu of all service saving forinsec service. As witness these: Adam the dean of Lancaster, Gervase de Eyncurt, Adam Gernet, Roger son of Adam, Herbert de Ellel, Patrick de Berwick, Gamel the forester, Edulf the reeve and many others.

* The "s" is in both cases added.

III.—Thomas de Helbeck the deputy sheriff.

The man who owned this name in the time of Edward I was the last possessor of the name that held manorially the place from which the name was taken. Many traces of his existence occur in Assize Rolls and other records. From these a few details may be given. We learn from a Final Concord of 1256 (40 Henry III), that he was the son of Robert de Helbeck, whose name occurs in the Pipe Roll for Westmorland as far back as 1207. Earlier than this comes Wido de Hellebek, whose name continues to appear from 1200 till 1211, when King John's Pipe Roll for Westmorland ends. Wido had to pay a heavy fine for hunting in Whinfell forest, but it does not follow that he was living in 1211, only that his debt had not been all paid. Earlier still was a Thomas, in the time of Henry II and Richard I, and on the way back to him occurs a William, son of Hamo. The later Thomas, who must have been of full age and more in 1256, besides owning Helbeck, came into possession through marriage with Avicia (in some rolls written Amicia), daughter of Thomas de Musgrave, of such of the Musgrave lands as could pass through an heiress; part of these, apparently by consent, being entailed on her uncle, Richard de Musgrave, in succession to her (Final Concords, 1 Edw. I) in 1272, though he was to hold the various manors, Musgrave, Sandford, Morton and Helton-sub-le-Lyth of her husband and her while they lived, by an almost nominal service. In 1255 (A.R. 979), Thomas was holding land in Warcop for which service was owed to Alan de Cabergh. In 1278-9 (A.R. 981), came a case he brought against Roger de Lancaster for depriving him of common of pasture in Barton, which he claimed as pertaining to his freehold in Askham: five hundred acres on which to turn out any animals all the year through. The result was a compromise. Roger granted that Thomas and his men of Askham should hold rights of common within the

following bounds :—in Mordovok (Moordivock) beginning at the pasture land of Askham, and going as far as ' le Bredknoc,' and then from ' le Breudeknoc ' as far as the old dyke (vetus fossatum) ; from there in a straight line to the bounds of John de Morville's land in Heltondale. And Thomas granted in return that he and his heirs would pay to Roger for this pasture 5s. yearly, half at Easter and half at Michaelmas, and that if they were behind in payment Roger could distrain ; and besides this, that Roger and his men of Barton should have pasture-rights of common as far as the fences of Askham (les hayes de Askum), except in a place called Akergarth, and without having to do service for it. Evidently the boundary between the townships had uncertainties in it, hence the compromise.

A case brought by Gundreda, daughter of Thomas de Helbeck, to recover payment from this our Thomas of 4 skeps of meal and 4 ' quaters ' of corn yearly, looks like a payment made to a daughter of his younger brother of the same name, mentioned below. Against Avice, his wife, and him in 1291 (A.R. 134), was brought a claim for a messuage and one-third of 2 bovates of land in Orton, which Nicholas de Musgrave sought for, stating that Richard de Musgrave had deprived him of them in granting them to Thomas de Helbeck and Avicia. The jury consented. In Orton, in 1291 (A.R. 984), he, as husband of Thomas de Musgrave's heir, acting together with Ralf de Dacre, was accused of moving a market from Orton. In that year also Thomas de Helbeck, senior, and Thomas, his brother, were impleaded for rights of common in Barton by Henry de Tirergh in 5 acres of moor. Thomas said these acres were in Askham and that therefore Henry had no rights. The jury decided that two acres were in Askham and the rest in Barton.

In the same roll is a case brought by Thomas against Isabel de Clifford and her forester and others for common

of pasture in Burgh. The defence was that they only held these rights jointly with William de Askby who, apparently had not been summoned. The case came up again, brought on by William de Askby (1300-1) A.R. 990, 29 Edw. I ; when Thomas, together with Alan de Helbeck and others, were impleaded for depriving him, as master of St. Mary's chapel of Brough, of his rights in the common. As he was only doing the duties of St. Mary's by deputy and had retired to a monastery, the case went against him. The rights were stated to be in Burgh on Stainmore, Gt. Musgrave, Watton and Brampton ; connected with Brampton also was another case brought on in the same year by John de Helton and his wife Agnes, who produced a charter by Thomas and Avice granting tenements and multure and a moiety of a mill in Brampton to them. Robert le Engleys and Idonea were the defendants. Apparently the ownership had come through a Juliana grandmother of Avice and wife of Thomas de Musgrave. The Lengleys side lost the case. Thomas de Helbeck appears also as holding a messuage and 5 acres in Lupton, Walter de Strickland's right through his mother, and to him Thomas gave them up.

In 20 Edward I (1292), Henry de Alneto (Dawney), claims from Thomas and Avice two-thirds of a messuage and of two bovates of land in Little Strickland, and the other third of Agnes, widow of Henry Dawney (his stepmother). Thomas de Musgrave had granted these to Avice and her husband. In Little Strickland also comes a claim by Thomas de Lowther for 2 messuages, 4 bovates, and 50 acres of land, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ of woodland, of which part was held by Thomas and Avice and part by Nicholas de Grendon, who stated that he held his part by their grant. The question was whether these had been granted by Thomas de Musgrave with injury to Amy, aunt of Thomas de Lowther and their heirs. The jury decided that they were not. This shows that Thomas de Helbeck

and Avice owned that much in Little Strickland. There were also claims made against them by Henry, son of Henry de Strickland, and Simon le Taillour and Beatrix, his wife, in Thrimby, and one brought by Adam de Haverington and Robert, son of Michael de Helsington, in Askham. In 1292 comes a Final Concord between Patrick de Castel Cayrok and Isabel, his wife, evidently one of their descendants, and Thomas and Avice about 20 messuages, 120 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 600 acres of pasture, and 12s. rent in Sunbigging, Raisbeck, Cotesflat, and Keldelyth, to warrant their charter granted to Patrick and Isabel. That this was their daughter Isabel who was married to Richard de Blenkinsop seems impossible, for in De Banco 90 (Trin. 19 Edw. I, m. 179), 1291, is the record of a trial between Richard de Blenkinsop and Isabel and Thomas de Swinburn on one side, and John de Helton on the other, which shows that this Isabel was already married (the Blenkinsop descendants afterwards held Helbeck), and that Thomas and Avice de Helbeck had only two daughters, this Isabel, and Margaret, mother of Thomas de Swinburne (who must surely have been of full age to be a party in the case, unless his name was joined in the plea as his mother's heir). The judgment is not recorded, but it does not concern us. The conclusion we have to come to is that Isabel, wife of Patrick de Castel Cayrock, was probably a daughter of Isabel de Blenkinsop, who was still living in 1314.

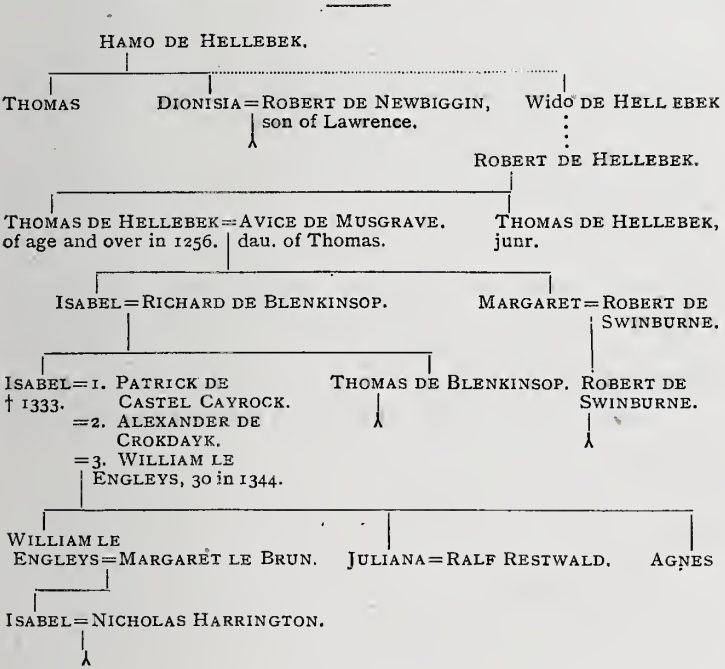
In 1301 when the Final Concord was made between Thomas and Avice de Helbeck and Robert and Margaret de Swinburne about 15 messuages and 20 acres of land and 60 acres of meadow and 500 of pasture in Orton, acknowledged as Margaret's right, this Isabel and Richard de Blenkinsop recorded their claim. In 1302 comes a Final Concord about Askham and 45 messuages, 40 bovates, and 140 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 30 of woodland, and 500 of pasture, and a moiety of the mill ;

and Robert de Swinburn paid £200 for this Concord. Next appears a mysterious Final Concord in 1303 between Robert de Clifford and Thomas de Helbeck about the manor of Soureby juxta Burgh, which 'Agnes, who was the wife of Thomas,' holds in dower and had been settled to go to Thomas and his heirs after the death of Agnes. It was now to remain to Robert de Clifford, and Agnes was in court and agreed to this. If Agnes is not a mistake for Avice this must have been a later wife. Then in 1314 between Richard de Blenkinsop and Isabel and Thomas de Helbeck is a Final Concord about the manor of Helbeck, except 8 messuages, 9 bovates and 26 acres of land and 5 of meadow, which Thomas had granted to them. On the back of this Final Concord are the statements that William le Engleis and Isabel his wife, and Henry de Warthecopp put in their claims. This seems like the Castel Cayrock Isabel, now married to William le Engleys ; and a William le Engleys (son of this William), shared with Thomas de Blenkensopp in 1362 in the manor of Helbeck (these *Transactions*, N.S., viii, p. 306).

In 1314 Thomas de Helbeck must have been well advanced in years and this is the last appearance I have found of him, and the name Helbeck gradually dies out. There was an Adam, son of a Thomas, and apparently another Adam in Little Strickland and a Thomas there in 1332 (Lay Subsidy Roll $\frac{195}{1a}$), but only it would seem as an under tenant. In the other places where he and Avice had owned lands—Warcop, Askham, Sandford, Morton, Helton-sub-le-Lyth, Orton, Soureby juxta Burgh, Brampton, Thrimby, Watton, Soulby (see vol. viii, p. 305) and Lupton—the name is known no more. The Askham lands were sold by their Swinburne descendants to the Sandford family. But Helbeck remained long the possession of the Blenkinsops, and Nicholas de Harrington, husband of the Lengleys heiress, shared in them. The descent is not easy to trace in the apparently conflicting

details shown by the documents.* The result of calculations and possibilities I give in the short pedigree below.

de Hellebek (*probable descent*).



Askham, from its being his largest fee, I think was his chief holding. I think he occupied Askham Hall, parts which I feel sure were of his date. It was burnt by the Scots in the reign of Edw. II, and a picture of desolation is given as the state of the whole township in Inq. p. mortem Robt. de Swynburn, c. Edw. II, 96 (13) of 19 Edw. II (1326). Only the herbage of the chief messuage had value, 2s. The demesne had

* Final Concords, 20 Ed. I; 30 Ed. I; 8 Ed. II; de Banco 90; Inqq. p. mortem, c. Edw. II, 77(4); c. Edw. III, 35(5); c. Edw. III, 74(6); and the claims recorded on the Final Concords on the back.

60 acres of arable, each worth 6d., 10 acres of waste, which used to return 4d. per acre and now paid nothing; there were no tenants and the countryside (patria) was poverty stricken. Six acres of meadow were worth 6d. per acre and no more, pasture was plentiful, 25 bovates of land were in the hands of tenants at will producing 3s. yearly per bovate; 5 bovates, which used to return 3s., now had no tenants and produced nothing. Seven cottages each paid 2s. 6d. yearly and the mill moiety 22s. 6d. The heir was Thomas de Swinburn, 30 years old and more (nearer 50 one would think), but practically he was a stranger.

My thanks are due to the Earl of Lonsdale for permission to publish the charters; and to Mr. W. Little, Mr. R. I. Robinson and Mr. R. H. Bailey for kindnesses and help; and also to Mr. E. Salisbury and Mr. S. C. Ratcliff of the Public Record Office for valuable aid.

ART. VIII.—*A pedigree of the family of Docker of Keld (Shap), Bampton, Newby, and Gosforth.* By GEORGE LISSANT.

Communicated by C. A. PARKER, M.D., etc., *at Penrith, September 7th,* 1917.

BY the kindness of Mr. Lissant of 54, Roseneath Road, Clapham Common, I am enabled to communicate an outline of the story of the development of a typical dalesfolk family, which story Mr. Lissant intends shortly to present to the family in fuller form.

The first Docker herein recorded, namely, Alexander of Keld, was tenant of Shap Abbey lands in 1538, just after the dissolution. His son, William, in 1570 married as his second wife Ellis Lawes, whom Mr. Lissant believes to be of the family of Law, connected with and neighbours of the Dockers, and no doubt lending them some of the force of character which made the success and celebrity of the Laws themselves ; we all know how they produced three Bishops and a Lord Chief Justice, as well as other men of eminence. Later, in 1761, Robert Docker of Thornthwaite Hall, and Midtown, Newby, married Agnes Law, cousin of Bishop Edmund Law of Carlisle.

The arms of Docker are : argent, seven half spears sable, headed azure, three, one, and three ; crest, a bridge of three arches, proper ; motto, ' Stare super antiquas vias.' And perhaps we may be allowed to add that a family with this record of the industry and intelligence of the dalesfolk could hardly take a wiser watchword—" Stand ye in the ways and see and ask for the old paths, where is the good way and walk therein ; and ye shall find rest for your souls."

Pedigree I.—Docker of Keld.

I.—Alexander Docker of Keld, tenant of Shap Abbey lands in 1538, was buried at Shap 17th December, 1569, leaving a son,

II.—William Docker of Keld, who married Isabel—— who was buried at Shap 25th April, 1577. By her he had six children :—

1. Richard, bap. Shap 28th February, 1563; buried there 22nd April, 1567.
2. Agnes, bap. Shap 17th October, 1565; died before 1597.
3. George, of whom below, No. III.
4. Margaret, bap. Shap, 2nd December, 1571; buried there 8th January, 1599.
5. Elizabeth, bap. Shap, 28th October, 1574; buried there 21st November, 1584.
6. Isabel, buried at Shap, 13th April, 1576.

III.—George Docker of Keld, bap. Shap, 2nd February, 1569; married at Shap, 11th February, 1599, Agnes Mercer, and had a family who remained in Shap.

Pedigree II.—Docker of Newby.

William Docker of Keld (No. II), married secondly, at Shap, 31st August, 1579, Ellis Lawes or Law (see Docker and Law, below), who was buried at Shap, 8th January, 1597. William died the same year, buried at Shap, 29th August, leaving by his second wife five more children :—

1. Peter, of whom below, No. IV.
2. Mabel, bap. Shap, 12th August, 1582; buried there 10th December, 1597.
3. Thomas, bap. Shap, 19th December, 1585; buried there 27th August, 1597.
4. Isabel, twin with Thomas, buried Shap, 27th September, 1608.
5. Alexander, bap. Shap, 16th May, 1591.

IV.—Peter Docker of Newby, son of William and Ellis, bap. Shap, 7th August, 1580; married at Morland, 21st July, 1605, Mabel daughter of William Fallowfield. She was baptized at Morland, 15th September, 1583; buried there 16th September, 1637, leaving issue :—

1. William, of whom below, No. V.
2. Margaret, bap. Morland, 10th January, 1613.
3. Janet, bap. Morland, 1st November, 1617; buried there 29th March, 1654.
4. Thomas, bap. Morland, 13th July, 1623; buried there 18th September, 1650, unmarried.

V.—William Docker of Newby, son of Peter (No. IV), bap. Morland, 10th August, 1606; buried there 20th April, 1686; married there 2nd June, 1655, Janet Hill, and had three children :—

1. Peter, bap. Morland, 20th March, 1656; buried there 21st March, 1663.
2. John, of whom below, No. VI.
3. Peter, bap. Morland, 29th November, 1663; buried there 13th February, 1665.

VI.—John Docker of Newby, son of William (No. V), bap. Morland, 22nd May, 1659; buried there 15th June, 1728; married there 1st February, 1686, Mary Bowness, who was buried at Morland, 22nd December, 1716. By her he had eleven children :—

1. Janet, bap. Morland, 7th April, 1687; buried there 17th July, 1692.
2. William, of whom below, No. VII.
3. Peter, bap. and buried Morland, 1691.
4. Elizabeth, bap. Morland, 25th September, 1692; married there 8th November, 1712, Christopher Addison of Wickerfield.
5. John, bap. Morland, 27th December, 1694; buried there 5th January, 1695.

6. Thomas, bap. Morland, 11th January, 1696; M.A. Queen's College, Oxford, 1719; died at Oxford, Easter, 1728, unmarried.
7. Mary, bap. Morland, 1st January, 1699; buried there 22nd July, 1700.
8. Robert, bap. Morland, 20th July, 1701; buried there 13th February, 1726, unmarried.
9. Margaret, bap. Morland, 23rd January, 1704; buried there 17th February following.
10. John, of Newby, bap. Morland, 14th April, 1705; buried there 23rd March, 1782, without issue. Will dated 1779. Married 1st, 27th May, 1735, at Morland, Mabel Lambert of Kemplee, who was buried at Morland, 21st February, 1763; 2nd, at Morland, 1st October, 1764, Isabel Martindale of Newby Field, who was living in 1779.
11. Richard, bap. Morland, 17th December, 1707; married 23rd October, 1744, at St. George's, Hyde Park, Sarah Pully of St. James'.

Thus only three of the eleven survived their father.

VII.—William Docker, of Newby, eldest son of John (No. VI), bap. Morland, 16th November, 1688; buried there 21st January, 1755; married at Appleby, 17th July, 1718, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Hill of Appleby, bap. there 12th March, 1690; buried at Morland, 19th June, 1770 (see Hill of Crackenthorpe, *Transactions*, o.s., ii, p. 197). They had issue:—

1. John, of whom below, No. VIII.
2. Richard, bap. Morland, 5th February, 1721; buried there 29th December, 1737.
3. Mary, bap. Morland, 27th January, 1723; married Richard Fawell.
4. Emmy, bap. Morland, 25th March, 1725; buried there 13th April, 1725.

5. Robert, of whom below, No. IX.
6. Lancelot Docker, bap. Morland, 21st November, 1728; B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, 1750; in Holy Orders, Master of Alton Grammar School, Hants, from 1757; married Elizabeth ————, who was buried at Alton, 5th May, 1764. He died at Alton, 27th December, 1800, *leaving issue.*
7. William, bap. Morland, 25th April, 1731, living in 1779.
8. Elizabeth, bap. Morland, 25th April, 1731; bur. there 16th June, 1733.
9. Benjamin, of Bampton, bap. Morland, 16th March, 1735; buried there 22nd May, 1821; married at Asby, 6th November, 1768, Jane Judson. (*No issue*).
10. Hugh Docker, surgeon, bap. Morland, 26th May, 1737; died at Morland, 27th August, 1815; married at Bongate, 24th June, 1762, Barbara Wybergh, of Warcop Tower, and *left issue.*

VIII.—John Docker, of Newby and Howgill, Morland, eldest son of William (No. VII), bap. Morland, 19th July, 1719; buried there 31st January, 1779; married there 13th November, 1746, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Camplin, of Newby, bap. Morland, 23rd March, 1725; died at Turnbank in December, 1811. Ancestor of the Newby Head family.

Pedigree III.—Docker of Bampton.

IX.—Robert Docker, third son of William (No. VII), of Thornthwaite Hall, Bampton, and of Midtown, Newby, inherited from his uncle John, bap. Morland, 26th June, 1726; buried there 10th February, 1806; married at Bampton, 21st October, 1761, Agnes,

daughter of Joseph and Mary Law, of Cowdale Hall, Sandhill, and Carhullan, bap. Bampton, 2nd February, 1738; buried Morland, 15th July, 1819 (see Docker and Law, below), leaving issue :—

1. John Docker, bap. Bampton, 29th July, 1762; died Guildford, 1st November, 1826; M.A. St. John's College, Cambridge, 1790, Vicar of Eastmeon, Hants; married at Spalding, 29th April, 1796, Rebecca, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Ives, of Spalding, bap. there 25th January, 1771; died at Addlestone, 17th January, 1846, having had issue 12 children.
2. Joseph, of the Bank of England, bap. Bampton, 1st July, 1764; died Pall Mall, 27th February, 1808, unmarried.
3. William, of whom below, No. X.
4. Betty, bap. Bampton, 13th February, 1768; buried there 3rd May, 1772, died 'under inoculation.'
5. Robert Docker, merchant, bap. Bampton, 11th September, 1770, of 4, Basinghall St., London; died there 31st May, 1804, buried at St. Michael's, 6th June. Married at Hackney, 28th April, 1798, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Perry, of Hackney, bap. Hackney, 26th November, 1775; buried at St. Michael's, Bassishaw, London, 7th May, 1817. Ancestors of the Sydney branch.
6. Thomas Docker, army surgeon, bap. Bampton, 10th November, 1772; died at Dover, 3rd February, 1851; married at Dover, 20th June, 1800, Mary Starr, and *left issue.*
7. Edmund, bap. Bampton, 18th March, 1775; partner with his brother Robert; died at

Carhullan, 24th May, 1836; married at Bethnal Green, 23rd June, 1803, Ann, daughter of John and Bilhah Smith, of Ilford; died at Carhullan, 15th October, 1850.

8. Richard, bap. Bampton, 23rd October, 1777; buried there 18th May, 1778.
9. Mary, bap. Bampton, 23rd March, 1780; buried Morland, 9th January, 1844, unmarried.

X.—William Docker, of Bampton, third son of Robert (No. IX), bap. Bampton, 22nd February, 1766; buried there 15th December, 1840; married there 1st July, 1793, Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gunson (née Jackson), of Whitehaven, bap. 1772; buried Bampton 19th December, 1844, leaving issue:

1. John, of whom below, No. XI.
2. Elizabeth, bap. Bampton, 15th May, 1796; married Robert Hogarth and had issue; died Bampton, 4th March, 1884.
3. Robert Docker, a St. Bees student, bap. Bampton, 1st July, 1798; died there 22nd May, 1827; married there 25th December, 1825, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. John Boustead, D.D., of Bampton. She had a son:
   Robert, bap. Bampton, 24th March, 1826, B.A. Queen's College, Oxford, 1850. Married, and died in New Zealand in 1881.
4. Joseph, bap. and buried Bampton, 1801.
5. Mary, bap. Bampton, 29th July, 1802; died there about 1815.
6. Thomas, of whom below, No. XVI.
7. Margaret, bap. Bampton, 30th January, 1807; married at Morland, 6th October, 1836, Thomas Camplin.

8. William Jackson, bap. and buried Bampton, 1809.
9. Agnes, bap. Bampton, 14th Dec. 1814, married David Kirkbride.

XI.—John Docker, of Bampton and Gosforth, eldest son of William (No. X), bap. Bampton, 18th April, 1794; died at Gosforth, Cumberland, 23rd July, 1849; married at Morland, 6th October, 1832, Margaret, daughter of Robert and Margaret Camplin, bap. Morland, 17th June, 1803; died at Gosforth, 12th November, 1871, leaving six children :—

1. Margaret, bap. Bampton, 12th March, 1833; married at Gosforth, 22nd August, 1866, Benjamin Wells, master of the High School, Gosforth; and died 8th January, 1871.
2. Agnes, bap. Bampton, 6th December, 1834; died at Bootle, Lancashire, 14th September, 1890, married at Gosforth, William Litt, 25th May, 1864, bap. Greysouthen, 12th February, 1835; died at Bootle, 19th October, 1904.
3. Mary, bap. Bampton, 27th August, 1837; died at Liverpool, 22nd June, 1876, unmarried.
4. Robert, of whom below, No. XII.
5. William Gunson, of whom below, No. XIV.
6. Elizabeth, bap. Gosforth, 8th September, 1846; married William Dixon, bap. Gosforth, 30th October, 1846; died at Liverpool, 10th January, 1912.

XII.—Robert Docker, of Gosforth, Cumberland, eldest son of John (No. XI), bap. Bampton, 28th January, 1840; died at Seascale, 11th November, 1915; married at Gosforth, 19th December, 1866, Eleanor, daughter of John Singleton, of Greenside, Drigg, who

died at Seascale, 18th February, 1917, aged 73, leaving issue five children :—

XIII.—1. JOHN SINGLETON DOCKER, of Gosforth and Calder Hall, Ponsonby, bap. Gosforth, 2nd July, 1871.
2. Edmund, bap. Gosforth, 12th March, 1877.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Annie.
5. Eleanor.

PEDIGREE IV.—MOORA HILL.

XIV.—WILLIAM GUNSON DOCKER, of Moora Hill, Bampton, second son of John (No. XI), bap. Bampton, 23rd June, 1842 ; died there 10th September, 1881 ; married at Muncaster, 31st May, 1869, Mary Parke, bap. Whitbeck, 31st May, 1845. They had two children :—

XV.—1. JOHN DOCKER, bap. Bampton, 14th June, 1871.
2. Ethel, bap. Bampton, 27th November, 1873.

PEDIGREE V.—NEWBY.

XVI.—THOMAS DOCKER, of Newby, fourth son of William, of Bampton (No. X), bap. Bampton, 25th December, 1804 ; buried Morland, 23rd August, 1854 ; married Elizabeth Smith, of King's Meaburn, and had issue :—
1. Robert, died in infancy.
2. William, of whom below, XVII.

XVII.—WILLIAM DOCKER, of Newby, born at Newby, 2nd July, 1830 ; died in America, 14th July, 1888 ; married Mary Ann Davidson, and had issue :—
1. William, born 12th April, 1858 ; died 3rd November, 1864.
2. Thomas, born 11th March, 1859.
3. John, born 13th June, 1860.

4. Robert, born 31st October, 1861.
5. Elizabeth, born 17th May, 1863.
6. Mary, born 23rd September, 1864.
7. Joseph, born 13th November, 1865 ; died 11th November, 1891.
8. Edmund, born 11th April, 1867.
9. Margaret, born 2nd December, 1868.
10. Agnes, born 7th January, 1870.
11. Annie, born 3rd August, 1871 ; died 30th June, 1872.
12. Florence, born 28th August, 1872 ; died 12th July, 1895.
13. Fanny, born 12th February, 1875.

Pedigree VI.—Docker and Law.

I.—Edmund Law, living in Bampton 1600-20, had issue :

1. Edmund, of whom below, No. II.
2. Richard, benefactor of Measand school, 1713.
3. Lancelot, of whom below, No. VII.

II.—Edmund Law, of Cowdale Hall, Bampton, buried Bampton 23rd December, 1689 ; married Elizabeth Wright, of Colby, who died March, 1685, leaving issue :—

1. Thomas, of whom below, No. III.
2. Anthony, married at Bampton, 30th October, 1718, Mary Jameson, of Carhullan, and left a daughter Mary, bap. 29th June, 1720.
3. Agnes, married John Wilkinson.
4. Mary, married Edward Stephenson.
5. Elinor, married John Brown, 1694.
6. Jane, married Richard Thompson, of Patterdale, 1690.
7. Margaret.
8. Elizabeth.
9. Edmund, of whom below, No. V.

III.—Thomas Law, of Cowdale Hall, bap. Bampton, 19th November, 1656; buried there 20th January, 1720; married Mary Noble, of High Low, Bampton, who was buried at Bampton, 10th April, 1733, leaving issue :—

1. Richard, bap. Bampton, 19th March, 1698; buried there 15th June, 1723, unmarried.
2. Thomas, bap. Bampton, 12th November, 1702; buried there same day and grave as his father.
3. Joseph, of whom below, IV.

IV.—Joseph Law, of Cowdale Hall and Carhullan, bap. Bampton, 22nd March, 1707; buried 1785; married at Bampton, 11th November, 1733, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Agnes Wilkinson, of Gill Head, Bampton, bap. Bampton, 3rd May, 1709; buried there 12th October, 1772, leaving issue :—

1. Thomas, born 1734; died 1737.
2. Mary, born 1735; married 1767 Robert Scott, of Almondbury, Yorks.
3. Agnes, born 1738; married 1761 Robert Docker, of Thornthwaite Hall.
4. Elizabeth, born 1740; died 1741.
5. Margaret, born 1741; married 1783 James Longmire.
6. Richard, born 1744; died 1761.
7. Joseph, born 1745; died 1762.
8. Edmund, born 1748; Rector of Whittingham, Northumberland. His sons sold the property in 1838.
9. Thomas, born 1751; died 1754.

V.—Edmund Law, youngest son of Edmund and Elizabeth Law (No. II), bap. Bampton, 9th January, 1674, Curate of Staveley in Cartmel, Lancs. Died there in March, 1741; married at Kendal, 1701, Patience

Langbourne, of Kendal, who died 1733, leaving a son,

VI.—Edmund Law, D.D., Bishop of Carlisle ; born Cartmel, 6th June, 1703 ; died at Rose, 14th August, 1787 ; married 20th April, 1741, Mary, daughter of John Christian, of Ewanrigg, by Bridget, daughter of Humphrey Senhouse, of Ellenborough. They left issue :—

1. John Law, born 1745 ; Bishop of Clonfert, Killaloe and Elphin. Married widow of John Thomlinson, of Carlisle and Blencogo ; died without issue 19th March, 1810.
2. Ewan Law, East India Coy. and M.P. ; married daughter of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York.
3. Edward Law, Lord Chief Justice, first Lord Ellenborough.
4. Joseph, died young.
5. Edmund, died unmarried.
6. Thomas Law, East India Coy., married Eliza, daughter of George Washington, President U.S.A.
7. George Henry Law, Bishop of Chester, and later of Bath and Wells.

VII.—Lancelot Law, son of Edmund No. 1, buried at Bampton, 18th December, 1685 ; married there 12th June, 1679, Agnes Baxter, who was buried there 23rd November, 1707, leaving issue,

VIII.—Edmund Law, buried Bampton, 7th August, 1740 ; married there 12th June, 1718, Isabel Baxter, who was buried there 13th November, 1761, aged 84. Issue :—

1. Edmund, bap. 30th November, 1718.
2. Ann, bap. December, 1st 1720.

The Laws were long settled at Askham. Mr. Lissant also puts forward the following:—

Edmund Gibson = Jane Langharne.

Bishop Edmund Gibson, b. 1669.

Jane Gibson = Lancelot Jackson, of Stanegarth, m. 7 July, 1698. | died 1701.

Elizabeth Jackson = John Gunson. m. 11 Feb., 1770.

Margaret Gunson = Wm. Docker.

ART. IX.—*Penrith Castle.* Some suggestions and notes from the Patent Rolls as an addition to Dr. Haswell's description, contained in these *Transactions*, N.S., vii. By JOHN F. CURWEN, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Read at Penrith Castle, September 7th, 1917.

I.—HISTORICAL.

ONE would like to know a little more of the William Strickland who founded this castle. In early life he married Isabel the daughter of Thomas de Warcopp and had a daughter named Margaret. Mr. Ragg suggests* that if Strickland lost his wife with the birth of this daughter, it would be quite natural for him to enter Holy Orders. He places the date of Margaret's birth at about 1364, and we find Strickland rector of Ousby in 1366 and parson of Rothbury, Northumberland, in 1380.

Two years earlier (1378), Richard II granted to John de Dreux, "the Valiant," and his wife Joan, sister to the king, considerable possessions in England, including the manor of Penrith, which was held under the Honour of Richmond, in consideration of the castle of Brest being delivered up to him.† Bearing the titles of Duke of Brittany, Earl of Montford, and Earl of Richmond, John served the king in his wars with France until he went over to the enemy and thus suffered forfeiture of all his English possessions in 1382.‡ During those four years, however, he granted a perpetual lease to William de Stirkeland of thirty-two acres of waste land in Penrith,

* These *Transactions*, N.S., xvi, 130.
† *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1377-81, p. 284, September 14, 1378.
‡ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1381-85, p. 98, February 28, 1382.

Sowerby and Scotby,* with the right to construct a fortalice within the town of Penrith, in which the duke would have the right to stay unhindered when in those parts. This was but a limited grant, as the duke had no power to alienate any part of the estate from the Honour.

The great plague had just visited Penrith and Strickland must have come to take possession of his "waste land" soon afterward, but in what religious capacity we do not know. However, to supply the town with cleansing water he at once set himself the task of engineering a waterway from the Petteril, through the town and out into the Eamont.† The cut is now known as Thacka Beck, but few stop to think how in those early days Strickland obtained the levels along the four mile course. He was only allowed to take such water as would flow through the eye of a millstone, and his difficulty must have been how he could secure sufficient velocity to scour the waterway.

With his advent into the Carlisle Diocese this energetic man quickly became chaplain to the bishop, Thomas de Appleby, and received from him, in 1388, the rectory of Horncastle; indeed by 1396 he was elected to fill the episcopal chair vacant by the bishop's death, but the Pope refused to ratify the selection.

The next year we find Strickland applying to the king for permission to fortify his pele-house within the town of Penrith,‡ and two years later applying for a further licence to "dig stone in Penrith Felles within the Forest of Inglewode in order to complete the fortalice." § A

* *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1385-89, p. 237, November 21, 1386.

† "Ther cummeth at Ingmer Medow owt of Peterel a Gut to Penrith, and at Carlton half a Myle of yt runneth ynto Emot, alias Æymont. Strikland Bishop of Cairluel did the cost to dig it." Leland, vij, folio 72.

‡ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1396-99, p. 66, February 12, 1397.

§ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1396-99, p. 480, February 10, 1399.

further licence was granted to him to surround his dwelling with a fortified curtain-wall.*

There is an interesting passage in this last licence which should not be overlooked, viz. :—" To crenellate the aforesaid mantlet and to hold it thus crenellated for himself and his heirs for ever, as a guard and protection for the before mentioned town and the adjacent country." This points to the curious conclusion that although fifty years earlier the good men of Penrith received a licence to erect a wall of stone and lime around their town.† ; although they received a grant of murage for seven years at the same time to provide the wherewithal ‡ ; although two years later a commission was issued to certain persons to inform themselves of the metes and bounds of the town and in what places it was expedient that a wall be made § ; although on the 10th of December following another commission was issued reciting that " inasmuch as the King's tenants have caused their town to be enclosed in part and purpose to enclose the remainder, they make petition that the town may be a free borough," etc.‖ ; and although in 1391 they received a further grant of murage for keeping the town's walls in repair for six years,¶ yet notwithstanding it would almost appear as if the town was never so defended, other than by a dyke toward the north. This conclusion is confirmed by the fact that no traces of a wall have ever been discovered, nor is there any reference to one in any other record.

Curiously, we know next to nothing of Strickland's religious work, and, although he became Bishop of Carlisle soon after he built his pele-tower, it is still as an

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* *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1396-99, p. 524, April 2, 1399.
† *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1345-48, p. 69, April 10, 1346.
‡ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1345-48, p. 66.
§ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1348-50, p. 175, August 6, 1348.
‖ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1348-50, p. 248.
¶ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1388-92, November 16, 1391.

architect that we know him best. He restored the chapel and lord's chamber at Bewley; he financed the building of shops facing the Strand in the courtyard of his London residence; he built the tower and the north transept wall, and fitted the choir-stalls at Carlisle cathedral; and finally he built Strickland tower at Rose.

The bishop died in 1419, and the fortalice passed to the Crown. Mr. Ragg thinks that very probably Henry IV, appreciating the value of it as a defence against the Scots, tried to resume possession by right of his father as also by right of his second wife, but feeling his claim to be not sufficiently strong to disturb such a prominent man as the bishop, allowed the matter to rest for the time being. On the death of the bishop, however, Henry V quietly took possession and apparently alienated it from the Honour.

Here for the moment the history of the fortalice is merged into the history of the manor, which briefly put is as follows:—Upon the Duke of Brittany's forfeiture, Richard appointed William de Lancastre, during pleasure, as steward of the king's manors of Penrith and Sowerby *; and in 1386 levied a fine of 13s. 4d. upon William de Stirkeland for acquiring these lands in fee from the duke and for entering thereon without a licence.† In 1396 Richard granted the manor to Ralph and Joan de Nevill, together with Sowerby, and the hamlets of Langwathby, Scotby and Carleton, to the value of £62 os. 4d. a year, as they had been held by the Duke of Brittany, without rendering anything for them.‡ This grant was made for the term of their lives, but in the following year it was surrendered for a grant in tail male,§ a concession which was confirmed by Henry IV in 1400.‖ And yet

* *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1381-85, p. 98, February 28, 1382.
† *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1385-89, p. 237, November 21, 1386.
‡ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1396-99, p. 39, November 29, 1396.
§ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1396-99, p. 267, October 7, 1397.
‖ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1399-1401, p. 331, May 25, 1400.

with the death of Joan her possessions did not naturally pass to her eldest son Richard de Nevill, for we find that Henry VI in 1442 *appointed* Richard " to the Keeping of all the lands etc. which came into the king's hands by the death of the King's kinswoman, Joan, Countess of Westmorland." * The same year Richard married Alice, heiress of Thomas, Earl of Salisbury, and was himself created Earl of Salisbury (1442). It was three years however, before he and Alice received a *grant* of the manor for the term of their lives,† a grant which was surrendered four years later for one in tail male.‡ But with the execution of Richard after the battle of Wakefield, all his possessions became forfeit to the Crown, when Henry VI appointed William Bloder, rector of the parish church of Bolton in Allerdale, as receiver-general of them.‖ Within the week the king granted to " the Blackfaced " John de Clifford for life, in consideration of the good service which he had rendered against Richard, Duke of York, Richard, Earl of Warwick, Richard, Earl of Salisbury, and their accomplices, the offices of constable of Penrith Castle, and steward of the manor of Penrith, together with a grant of £40 a year from the issues of the lordship, rendered vacant by the rebellion of the Earl of Salisbury.§ Almost immediately, however, a mandate was issued to Clifford to remove " from Penrith Castle all the evil doers who hold the same and issue thence, lying in wait, beating, maiming, plundering and slaying, and to cause the castle to be delivered to Richard, 2nd Earl of Salisbury." ¶ At the same time a commission was issued to Henry Fitz-Hugh and John Nevill " to arrest and commit to prison all persons guilty of unlawful gatherings, etc., and to

* *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1441-46, p. 44, February 10, 1442.
† *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1441-46, p. 429, November 25, 1445.
‡ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1445-52, p. 281, April 3, 1449.
‖ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1452-61, p. 526, December 13, 1459.
§ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1452-61, p. 537, December 19, 1459.
¶ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1452-61, p. 649, October 8, 1460.

expel the evil doers in the castles of Pountfret, Wreshill and Penreth, and if the castles hold out, to make proclamation that the occupants withdraw under pain of forfeiture, and if they still retain the castles, to call together all lieges of Yorkshire and other counties adjacent, to storm the same." *

Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, or better known as "The King Maker," thus received the grant of the castle and manor, which he held until he was slain at the battle of Barnet, in 1471, when Edward IV granted them to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester.†

There can be but little doubt that each successive owner of the castle added to it as the need presented itself, but it is to the duke that we owe the chief transformation of the building into a royal residence. For although he was also governor of Carlisle Castle, he mostly resided at Penrith in order to keep in restraint the neighbouring Cliffords and the strongly Lancastrian district. As lord warden of the Western Marches also, the duke would have to entertain and lodge a considerable number of people; therefore we find that he added another tower, a banquetting hall, kitchens, a porter's lodge, stables and many other buildings. On the accession of Richard to the throne of England in 1483, the following servants were appointed in turn to the office of porter:—

1484. John Clapham.‡

1485. Robert Lancaster.§

1488. Richard Fulbery, groom of the chamber. ||

In 1488 John Fligh, yeoman of the wardrobe, was granted for life the office of constable of Penrith Castle,¶

* *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1452-61, p. 651, October 15, 1460.

† *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1467-77, p. 260, June 29, 1471; also p. 266, July 14, 1471; also Part II, February 20, 1475.

‡ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1476-85, p. 425, March 27, 1484.

§ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1476-85, p. 487, November 29, 1485.

|| *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1485-1494, p. 255, November 18, 1488.

¶ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1485-1494, p. 257, August 27, 1488.

a position which he held until his death in 1504 when William Edwardys, page of the wardrobe, succeeded to it.* We next hear of Leonard Musgrave as constable, at whose death in 1534 Edward Aglionby, gentleman usher of the chamber, was granted the office.†

In 1491 a grant was made for life to Edward Stephenson, chaplain, of such salary and costs for bread, wine and wax, for the celebration of Mass and other divine services in the castle of Penrith, as other priests have had there, and payable out of the lordship of Penrith.‡ Again in 1516 a grant was made to William Idle for the same purposes.§ He seems to have remained the priest of this private chapel during the transference of the lease of the castle to Henry Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland, in 1525 ‖; to William Lord Dacre in 1527 ¶; and again to the earl in 1534.** For we find that in 1544 Percival Wharton was appointed chaplain in place of William Idle, deceased.††

With these items the history of Penrith Castle, as a residence for only some 140 years, practically comes to an end, and we find that unlike Brougham Castle, it was never really fortified for military purposes. Stones were led away in large quantities by the year 1547, and the three surveys of 1565, 1572 and 1580‡‡ tell the pitiable tale of its ruination.

	Size.	Surveys of 1565.	1572.
White Tower ...	... 6½ yds. sq.	... In repair.	... In repair, but fell betw'en 1739-78.

* *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1494-1509, part II, March 2, 1504.
† Letters and Papers, Henry VIII, 1534, November 17, 1534.
‡ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1485-95, p. 364, September 2, 1491.
§ Letters and Papers, Henry VIII, 1515-16, February 4, 1516.
‖ Letters and Papers, Henry VIII, 1524-26, October 14, 1525.
¶ Letters and Papers, Henry VIII, 1524-26, November 26, 1527.
** Letters and Papers, Henry VIII, 1534, July 31, 1534.
†† Letters and Papers, Henry VIII, 1544, January 21, 1544.
‡‡ *Transactions*, N.S., vii, pp. 289-291; *Castles and Towers*, pp. 220-221.

	Size.	Surveys of 1565.	1572.
Red Tower (Gloucester)		Roof in danger of falling in.	In repair.
Small chamber betwe'n the White Tower and the kitchens	6 yds. sq.	In repair.	In repair.
Great chamber	10 x 9 yds.	Decayed.	In utter ruin.
Chapel, with chamber under it	14 x 9 yds.	Decayed.	In utter ruin.
Private chamber ...	16 x 9 yds.	Decayed.	
Banquetting Hall ...	16 x 9 yds.	Decayed.	In utter ruin.
Great kitchens	9 x 7 yds.	Decayed, with inner walls fallen.	In utter ruin.
Private kitchens and two pasteries	13 yds. long.	Decayed.	In utter ruin.
Outer gatehouse		Fallen.	In utter ruin.
Two stables	25 x 7 yds.	In repair.	In ruins.
Bakehouse, brewhouse, and one chamber, all under one roof	23 x 11½ yds.	In repair.	In repair.
Prison			In ruins.

NOTE.—A good wall might be made from the bakehouse to the corner of the wall next to the White Tower. (1572)

In 1648 Major General Lambert found sufficient cover for his staff to make their headquarters here for a month, but even that portion was dismantled immediately. Fifty years after, (1696), William III granted the site to his favourite Hans William Bentinck, who came over from the Netherlands with him. The third Duke of Portland passed the estate to the Devonshire family in 1787; by whom it was sold to the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Co. at the construction of the line, and so remained until it was acquired by the Penrith Urban District Council who have since placed the ruins under the care of H.M. Commission for the protection of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings.

H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments at once commenced his work of preservation * and I am indebted

* 27th July, 1914.

to Mr. Frank Baines, the principal architect, for a report upon the work so far accomplished. The external face being largely covered with ivy of some 40 years growth, their first duty seems to have been to cut the stems, many of them 1½ inches in diameter, so as to allow the sap to dry out before any attempt was made to remove them. Without this precaution the force required to break the tenacity of the stems might otherwise have injured the masonry. Mr. Baines says that the subsequent examination of the walls proved them to be in a very grave condition ; all the top courses were loose with thorn bushes growing in the joints to a depth of two feet, and cavities existed behind the facings in which birds had built their nests. In pulling down the cross walls of the modern sheds abutting on the castle walls, portions were left as buttresses until the security of the fabric was assured. Modern masonry has been removed from the fireplace and window openings, overhanging masonry and lintels have been supported, whilst seven voussoirs of the remaining window arch in the eastern angle of the building have been rebedded, grouted and covered with rough masonry, set back some 6 inches on each face so as to pronounce the restoration more clearly. The internal area has been excavated to a considerable extent in order to uncover the foundations, whilst débris has been removed, both within and without, so as to lower the surface to the original level as fixed by the threshold of the gateway.

II.—Descriptive.

The building as we see it to-day forms a parallelogram of roughly 130 feet square, with the "Gloucester" or "Red Tower" projecting (some 27½ feet) at the northern corner. A series of domestic buildings has stood within the surrounding wall, facing and lighted by a small central court.

Now if we disregard for the moment most of these later additions we get a fairly good idea of Strickland's residence—a pele tower standing alone within a high wall, against which could be set a number of timber outbuildings, surrounding a yard. Unfortunately previous writers have taken for granted, because the licence for building the wall was given, in order that it might be a guard and protection for the town and adjacent country, that therefore it was a place to which all the cattle of the neighbourhood might be driven and in which the inhabitants might take refuge in the time of a Scottish raid. But can this be so? for the yard would never have contained the cattle, whilst history shows us that in most raids, the inhabitants were in little personal danger as long as they kept quiet. With one brutal exception, the Scots came to pillage, lift cattle and destroy the harvests, but not to carry off or murder the inhabitants. Therefore it was a place rather in which a small garrison, with their horses, could be maintained for the protection of the valley.

Now where was Strickland's tower situated? The Survey of 1572 speaks of the White or Bishop's Tower, and the Red Tower, whilst Buck's view shows a tower at the western angle and another at the northern angle. Since portions of a red stone tower still remain at the northern, it has unfortunately been laid down that therefore Strickland's Tower was at the western angle. But surely it would be more reasonable to look for the earliest tower somewhere on the northern side of the court, or at the most assailable corner of it, overlooking the town and the road from the north? Again, the Survey of 1565 speaks of the roof of the White Tower as being only some 20 feet square, but no pele tower could have been built so small as this. Furthermore, the very name of the "White Tower" speaks of one built of the White Lazonby stone, a stone which we shall see was frequently

used for the later buildings, and very unlike the stone which we know Strickland received a licence to dig, on the Penrith Fells. Therefore, may I presume to ask you to look upon the White Tower at the western angle, as merely a watch tower of later date, and one to which the name of Strickland was given in commemoration of his pele that had then ceased to exist. The pele towers of Strickland's period were built of such strength that, even when unroofed for centuries, they did not fall, as the White Tower fell; on the other hand they were frequently hewn asunder to make room for later buildings.

Now with each succeeding occupant many additions doubtless would be made until we come to the time when the castle was granted to Richard of Gloucester, who transformed it into a royal residence. We can readily understand that Strickland's early entrance into the yard was not at all suited to the magnificence of the buildings to be erected; therefore, if we follow the white stone, we find that the greater part of the north-east wall was pulled down, to find room for a substantial gateway, with perhaps a shallow forebuilding, and for a gate-house, or tower, to flank it. The threshold, 486 feet above sea level, with some original paving; three courses of stone forming the jambs, rebated and moulded with a simple hollow, and the hinge of the gate on the north side with a bolt-hole on the south side can still be seen. It will be noticed that toward the eastern corner the plinth and some of the lower courses are also of white stone, which would seem to indicate that here the wall was underpinned to renovate some badly weathered sand-stones.

Internally the eastern angle deserves considerable attention, for it undoubtedly forms a portion of the original castle, if not indeed of the original pele tower. On the basement level we at once notice a curious little angular chamber, cut off by a thin partition wall with a doorway in it. The northern jamb having fair faces both

on the main wall and on the partition, proves conclusively that the chamber is coeval with the main fabric. Up in the ceiling will be seen a flue tapering upwards and backwards toward the external face, where the wall has been thickened out upon four corbels to lengthen it. Naturally at first it is taken to be a smoke-flue, but how could such a tiny chamber need a fireplace? May it not be an air-flue, at the mouth of which some poor devil has hourly stood for breath?

The interior surface of the south-east wall shows no sign of any cross walls, so that it is now impossible to locate the different rooms, but it will be seen that the first floor appears to be well supplied with large fireplaces and drainage ducts through the wall. Possibly the banquetting hall occupied the eastern end and the kitchens extended toward the southern corner. The main windows would be to the courtyard and fragments remain on the ground to show trefoil-headed lights below a square label. The second floor may have contained the sleeping apartments lighted in the same way, but with the addition of small slit windows placed high up in the exterior wall. Above would be the lead roof with an overhanging parapet-walk supported on a double row of corbels, that still tail into the wall for almost its full thickness. At the eastern corner remnants of an octagonal turret can be seen; half way along the wall a buttress rises to support a look-out post, enlarged at the battlements; whilst at the southern corner a ramp in the parapet, presumably with steps on the inner surface, led up to another watch-turret supported on a massive buttress at the angle.

At a later period the eastern end of this wall, i.e. from the corner to the central buttress, was again reconstructed. The parapet and upper row of corbels apparently were removed to make way for a third storey, overhanging on the lower row of corbels. Here the windows are found very wide, beneath segmental heads, and presumably they lighted a new chapel.

The excavations have revealed a number of very interesting foundation walls within the southern angle. The older footings running down the south-east side of the court are of red sandstone; they have no plinth and many mason's marks are found upon the stones: the later footings, running parallel to the south-west side, are of white stone and set at a lower level; the walls are thicker in construction and ornamented with a large hollow-moulded plinth. The two sets do not bond together at their junction. For the sake of maintaining a roadway the excavations have not been continued far enough to show the junction of these walls with the tower at the western corner. Personally I am rather impatiently waiting for the exploration, to see if we shall not learn more about the tower. So far as we can see at present it was a building measuring some 56 by 27 feet, with its axis parallel to the north-west face. The basement was vaulted and entered from the courtyard at its eastern corner. Against this entrance another thick wall has been erected at a later date; and a passage-way leads through it to an outer door. Adjoining the tower is a quite small chamber with two fireplaces within it, and which has a moulded plinth of red sandstone, similar to the buildings on the south-west side of the court.

Until the present work was taken in hand a bank of earth obscured the external face of the north-west wall; but with its removal three small chambers were discovered, which, by being situated without the wall, must be erections of the latest period.

We now come to what is popularly called the Red Tower at the northern angle. It has been a square building of 32 feet each way, with a plain barrel-vaulted basement, and of which the plinths are the only remaining features of interest. In the first place it will be noticed that the deep splayed plinth which starts near the ground level at the eastern angle of the castle, passes the Great

Gate and surrounds the Guard House, continues on at the same level to this northern corner to surround and finish where the tower dies back again on the main curtain wall. Below this plinth the earth has only been removed from the north-western face of the tower, but here we find the wall carried down to a considerable depth and strengthened by three extra plinth projections, as if the moat, which is 70 feet away on the north-eastern side, here comes in close beneath the tower walls. Mr. Baines points out to me that the stones are badly pitted and explains the fact by the supposition that the wall was used as a target before the advent of the railway.

Buck's view, which plainly shows the great hall adjoining the tower, tells us that it was a lofty apartment, open to the roof and lighted by three large round-headed windows, pierced through the external wall—the pier between two of which still remains standing. It is likely that at least two similar windows looked out upon the court and that a flight of stone steps led down into it from a doorway at the lower end of the hall. Considering the distance it is away from the kitchens it would not be wise to look upon it as the banquetting hall referred to in the Surveys.

And so we come again to the gateway and to the tower which protected it. Curiously enough this tower, or what was called in the Survey of 1565 "the utter gatehouse," was the first part of the castle to fall into ruin. All that is left of it to-day is the vaulted basement, with walls 7 feet in thickness and with steps leading down to it from *within* the curtain. For the sake of preservation a new crown has been put to the vaulting, but the stonework has been set back from the original face of the soffit, so as to proclaim its restoration.

Tucked away in the outer north-west angle a small addition has been made which appears very much as if it had been intended for a garderobe turret to the gate-

house. It covers the plinth of the main wall, and has a plinth of its own at a higher level. In clearing away the ground from this chamber an ancient sword and a hammer head were discovered.

Without the castle was a broad terrace, and beyond this a dry ditch about 50 feet broad, and in some places even now 20 feet in depth, but this has already been described by previous writers.

ART. X.—*Recent Discoveries in the Muniment Rooms of Appleby Castle and Skipton Castle.* By DANIEL SCOTT.

Read at Penrith, September 7th, 1917.

THREE weeks previous to the holding of this meeting I had, by the courtesy of Lord Hothfield, one of our patrons, an opportunity of examining at Appleby Castle a very large number of parchments, books, and other documents, most of which had been found recently among his muniments. The manner of their discovery is interesting in several ways. Dr. George C. Williamson, of London, whose books on antiquarian and art subjects are well known to the members of this society, has for a considerable time been engaged on an important "Life" of the Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, the compilation of which was suggested by Lord Hothfield, who now holds her castles and estates. In the course of his investigations Dr. Williamson discovered many valuable documents which had belonged to Lady Anne, and had reason to believe that further investigations would produce many more. Lord Hothfield entered heartily into a proposal that the whole of his muniments at Appleby Castle, Skipton Castle, and in the strong rooms of his bankers and legal advisers in London and at Appleby, should be carefully examined and properly calendared. Miss D. O. Shilton, of the Public Record Office, London, one of the leading palæographers of the day, and Dr. Williamson spent several weeks at Appleby and Skipton, and were rewarded by finding a great number of most valuable documents, the existence of which up to that time was quite unknown.

The documents relative to the Westmorland and York-

shire estates begin in the reign of Edward I (1272-1307), with deeds concerning members of the Clifford family and their tenants, the earliest being dated in 1283. It relates to the death of Roger de Clifford, who married Isabella de Veteripont, while charters, letters, wills, writs, conveyances, leases, and almost every possible kind of legal document have been brought to light.

Lord Hothfield has under the expert advice of Dr. Williamson dealt very worthily with this mass of material. Documents that were in book form, whether manuscript or print, he has had most carefully prepared, and many of them sumptuously bound by Riviere. Charters and other deeds have been mounted and framed, in such a manner that the seals are not only protected but can be inspected on both sides, as is also the case with parchments which have writing on the back. Everything has been cleaned so as to be readable, and many of the documents have been copied. Those requiring to be replaced are now so carefully calendared that they can be found in a moment, wherever their location may be, copies of the calendars being provided for each muniment room.

When I suggested that the first intimation of the details of these discoveries should be made to the members of this society, of which he has been a patron for 35 years, Lord Hothfield at once kindly gave me the necessary facilities for seeing the documents. I desire, however, to state that for most—practically all—of the notes respecting the muniments mentioned in this paper, I am indebted to information given me by Dr. Williamson.

Naturally, what is of primary interest from the standpoint of local history is found in the documents pertaining to such famous personages as George, Earl of Cumberland, who was Personal Champion to Queen Elizabeth ; Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, his wife ; Anne, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, his daughter—always spoken of in Westmorland as Lady Anne ; the

Shepherd Lord, and others, and these are so numerous that I can only mention a few.

In a very handsome and specially made case are now preserved the original wills of George, Earl of Cumberland, and of his daughter, Lady Anne How they missed passing into the possession of the Probate Court is not known ; it is assumed that for some reason certified copies were so admitted, and the originals left with the family. The will of the Earl of Cumberland is endorsed by Lady Anne as " the last will of my father, which my father with his own hand signed." The date is October 19th, 1605. It will be remembered that this stern and thoughtless father by this will kept his daughter out of her property for 38 years, and broke the entail that had been made in the time of Edward II. Knowing that the title of Earl of Cumberland would pass to his brother, he settled his lands on the Cumberland title instead of that of Clifford, stating that in default of male issue the lands were to return to his daughter or her issue. That contingency seemed at the time to be very remote—almost impossible —yet as a matter of fact it was what happened 38 years later.

The original will of Lady Anne is in the handwriting of Thomas Strickland or George Sedgwick—probably the former. It is dated May 21st, 1674, the 26th year of Charles II. There are fifteen sheets, each signed by the testatrix, while the first sheet bears the signature both at the top and the bottom. The will was completed at Pendragon Castle, and signed in the presence of George Sedgwick, Thomas Strickland, George Goodgion, Alan Strickland, Henry Machell, and Edward Hasell. In addition to the fifteen sheets of the will, there is an additional one bearing her signature ; it is a schedule of her gentlewomen and servants to whom she left money legacies. In two instances by herself and twice in Sedgwick's handwriting legacies were crossed out by reason of

the death or marriage of the servant in question. In one case is the remark, " He went away from me," and in another, " She married and has gone from me " ; while to a third is appended the laconic words, " Has died." The will has upon it the probate certificate of April 13th, 1676, signed by Sir Leoline Jenkins. It also bears the Countess's personal seal, and a pendant egg-shaped seal, with upon it her coronet and coat of arms, all in very good preservation.

Among the correspondence preserved at Appleby Castle are letters from George, Earl of Cumberland, and his wife, Lady Margaret, and from Lady Anne to her relatives and officials, as also from her daughters to their mother, as well as from many other people of importance in the seventeenth century. All the Cumberland correspondence Dr. Williamson will use in the " Life " of the Earl which he is now preparing.

An interesting document of special note by reason of its very early date, is a grant by the Grand Master of the Knights Templars in England to Sir Robert de Westburi and his heirs, respecting lands in Summerhouses and Denton, near Darlington, in the county of Durham. Witnessed by seven of the brethren ; undated, but between 1271-1276, as Guy de Foresta, who made the grant, was Master of the Knights Templars in England for those five years only.

The next in chronological order is dated 1324, Tuesday the Feast of the Beheading of John the Baptist, from the Abbot and Monks of Shap Abbey, granting lands to Sir John Lancaster, of Howgill, executed at Appleby in the presence of Hugh Lowther, Knight, Henry Threlkeld (here styled " Sheriff of Westmorland "), Henry de Warcopp, and others. Instead of being Sheriff as stated, Henry Threlkeld was Under Sheriff, having been appointed by Idonea and Isabella de Veteripont.

The third deed in this series is one dated 30 Henry VIII,

1539, by which Richard Evenwode, the last Abbot of Shap, and the monks of the abbey, granted lands on lease for 41 years at Milburne Grange with farm by the barn and buildings to Thomas Sandford of Aston [Askham], the rent payable at Pentecost and St. Martin's.

The abbey was surrendered in the following year. Evenwode had been protected by Henry, Earl of Cumberland, its patron, and when the abbey was surrendered he became Rector of Kirkby Thore.

Between the two foregoing deeds, as to date, comes a homage roll of Roger, 5th Lord Clifford (1333-1389), setting forth what he held in knight's fee. He was Sheriff of Westmorland and Cumberland, Governor of Carlisle Castle, Knight Banneret, Warden of the East and West Marches, and one of the chief witnesses in 1386 in the famous Scrope and Grosvenor Bend Or controversy. He married Maud, daughter of the Earl of Warwick.

There are a number of other homage rolls, but this having some distinctive features has been mounted and framed.

Among other extremely interesting and valuable documents which Lord Hothfield has had framed and arranged on the main staircase of Appleby Castle is one which shows the direct connection of the Westmorland Cliffords with Cliffords Inn, London, being a grant by letters patent under the seal of Henry VIII. The initial is formed of a portrait of the King in monochrome, with badges and armorial bearings between the remainder of the words in the first line. The grant is dated November 15th, 1544, and is of certain premises and lands in the parish of St. Mildred Poultry and the Old Jewry, in the City of London, to William Wyat and Robert Austen, Citizens and Grocers, for the sum of £431 6s. 4d., and releasing a right over the estate held by the Priory of Chicksands, Bedfordshire, and the Priory of Shuldham, Norfolk.

Cliffords Inn, which was the town house of the Clifford

family, being held from the King by the payment of one penny annually, formed part of the manor thus conveyed, and the document is of special local interest from the fact that Lady Anne retained a room in Cliffords Inn for her exclusive use, long after the property had been sold, and this connection between the Inn and the Clifford family was, I believe, maintained until 1880. The seal of this deed is in a remarkably good state; indeed its almost perfect condition makes it a very fine example, while the original green and white livery cords are quite perfect.

Another document of special local interest is the original charter for the market and fair at Brough, granted by Edward III in the fourth year of his reign—August 2nd, 1330—under the Great Seal. It is a small piece of parchment, written in ecclesiastical Latin. Only a portion of the seal remains, but the livery cords, pink and green (the colours of Edward III), are quite perfect. With this charter is framed a petition from the inhabitants of Brough to Thomas, Earl of Thanet (1683-1729), praying him to apply for a renewal of the charter, with the Earl's reply endorsed on the petition. He says: "There being now two fairs at Brough yearly where they pay toll to me, and also a great fair at Brough Hill, where they also pay a good toll to me time out of mind, by altering these fairs might destroy the prescription, and also lessen the tolls of Kirkby Stephen, for which reason I thought it not convenient to renew the charter for Brough market, as this petition desires, nor make any alteration in this concern, which I here mention to be a rule to those who succeed me."

Among the manuscripts in book form a special place is due to various pages very finely executed, relating to law and medicine, which belonged to Henry, tenth Lord Clifford (1455-1523), better known as the Shepherd Lord. The greater part of it is a commentary on a work written

by an Arab known as Isaac, but whose real name was Ishak ibn Sulaimān Al Israili. The work was first printed at Basle, with a commentary by Pope John XXI, 1515. Other parts of the same manuscript relate to medical cases concerned with Isaac's works, and contain allusions to several important physicians of the day. Two leaves contain a fragment of a commentary on a medical work by Avicenna and two others, a treatise on materia medica. The manuscript is not all in the same hand, but is exceedingly beautifully written, and Dr. Williamson attributes it to the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. It is full of contractions and obsolete words. Some parts of it, as well as the capital letters, are illuminated. It is in the original vellum cover, and was found at Skipton Castle.

It will be remembered that in the volumes published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission there are allusions to many letters written by George, Earl of Cumberland, father of Lady Anne Clifford, in which are accounts of his numerous voyages. These records, however, prove to be very incomplete, for among the discoveries by Dr. Williamson are three further manuscript accounts of the voyages of the Earl of Cumberland. One is an account by Richard Robinson, of Christ Church parish, London, written April 20th, 1599, describing nine voyages, the first seven briefly "as I gathered them, 1594." The eighth and ninth voyages are set out more fully, with a dedicatory epistle and cross references.

This manuscript had suffered very considerably, and Lord Hothfield has had every page beautifully mounted with gauze, so as to prevent any further possible damage, while the whole has also been sumptuously bound by Riviere.

Another manuscript is also by Richard Robinson, dated August 3rd, 1599, and relates to the later voyages—the ninth and tenth. All these Cumberland manuscripts will

be very fully dealt with, and reproduced entirely where possible, in the "Life" which Dr. Williamson now has in hand.

Two other important documents relating to the same nobleman have been discovered. One is the speech he delivered to Queen Elizabeth in the Tilt Yard at Whitehall, when taking upon him the name of The Knight of Pendragon Castle, in accordance with the custom of those times and occasions. He was appointed to the position of Chief Champion for the Tilt Yard to the Queen in 1592, in place of Sir Henry Lee.

In connection with this a particularly interesting discovery has very recently been made by Dr. Williamson—since the finding of the manuscripts. In a private collection of miniatures has been found a portrait of the Earl of Cumberland wearing the actual suit of armour now preserved in the hall of Appleby Castle. The miniature, which belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch, painted by Hilliard, represents the Earl in a different suit of armour.

The fourth Cumberland document is a "Speech delivered to Her Majestie on Crounation Day att Windsore Castle, 1593." It is in two handwritings, the poetry in one hand and the remainder in another—presumably those of his secretaries.

In the handwriting of another of his secretaries is a full account of the Earl's voyages, called "A Brief Relation of the Severall Voyages undertaken and performed by the right honourable George, Earle of Cumberland in his owne Person or at his owne charge, and by his direction against the King of Spaine's Fleetes, Territories, and Dominions; faithfully collected out of the Relations, Observations, and Journals of severall Credible and Worthy Persons, Actors, and Commanders under the said Noble Earle in his Severall Voyages and Expeditions." That document is now being collated with the ordinarily ac-

cepted statements respecting the Earl of Cumberland's voyages, and has already been found to contain several pieces of information that are not in the usual printed accounts. It is in its original leather binding.

Another document of unusual interest which belonged to the Earl is a manuscript in its original vellum binding, and dated July 10th, 1590. It is an English translation of three alchemical works by or attributed to Arnaldus de Villa Nova (1235-1313), the alchemist, astrologer, and physician. They comprise :—

(1) *Novum Lumen*, of which there is a Latin manuscript in the Sloane collection in the British Museum, and a different English version among the Ashmole manuscripts at Oxford.

(2) *Flos Florum*, of which there is a Latin version in the Sloane collection.

(3) *Epistola ad regem Neapolitanum.* There is also a Latin version of this in the Sloane collection.

Some of the works of Arnaldus were published in Latin in 1532. The original vellum cover of the manuscript is gilt, and somewhat elaborately tooled. It also possesses the remains of its original ribbon ties.

Among the documents which have been preserved in frames is a Mandate by Queen Elizabeth, under the Great Seal and dated at Westminster, January 14th, 1598, in the fortieth year of the Queen's reign, to Lord Cumberland, permitting him in command of the Malice Scourge (afterwards called the Dragon), to wage war against Spain and any other Power not in league with England ; to impress men and appoint officers, deal with booty, bounty, and crew, and to have full and entire control in the expedition. The initial letter is formed by the Royal Coat of Arms, and there is a perfect impression of the Great Seal.

In connection with this document, Dr. Williamson inquired from Lord Hothfield whether he possessed the original patent of the creation of the Earldom of Cumber-

land, and finding he did not, was led to look further into the matter at the College of Arms and at the Record Office. He then met with a curious historical fact. There was a serious dispute between Lord Cumberland and Henry VIII, respecting the fees to be charged by the College of Arms for the customary illuminated patent, and both parties refused to pay them. Lord Cumberland claimed that the King, having given him the dignity of his own free will, ought to pay for it. The King refusing to do anything of the kind, the patent was never prepared nor enrolled. When Lord Cumberland took his seat as Earl, the bill for the creation of the Earldom in 1525, which the King had signed, was presented by Garter King of Arms in lieu of the patent, and then deposited in the Record Office, where it still remains. Dr. Williamson has had this curious and interesting document photographed, and the print of it is at Appleby.

The bill is headed by the statement that "the King grants Letters Patent out of his most abundant Grace, and signs the bill with his most victorious hand as a sufficient and immediate warrant to the Chancellor of England for ensealing the same." Then follows the customary bill for the creation of the Earldom.

Among the many documents of less importance relating to local land transactions is one very fine deed dated 1615, between certain Clothworkers of London, Citizens, of the name of Tiffin, relative to the transference of lands at Little Asby, which was afterwards sold to a knight named Bowyer, and Sybil his wife. The principal interest in this document lies in the fact that the seal is contained in the original home-spun linen covering made for it; such linen coverings are now of considerable rarity.

In mentioning the next document it may be desirable to recall the fact that there has never been a parallel to the Sheriffwick of Westmorland. It was granted by King John to the Veteriponts in 1204, and from that year to

1849, when it was relinquished to the Crown, there were twenty-two descendants of Robert de Veteripont who held the Shrievalty, with all its honours and privileges. Moreover, these hereditary Sheriffs included two notable women. The first was Isabella de Clifford, widow of Robert, of whom it is recorded by Machell that "She sate as is said in person at Apelby as Sheriff of the county, and died about 20 Edward I." The other was the great and noble Lady Anne, who not only took her seat on the Bench, but "rode on a white charger as Sheriffess of Westmorland, before the Judges to open the Assizes."

Many exemplifications of the original grant of King John of the Shrievalty of Westmorland, which descended from the Veteriponts to the Cliffords, were found among the muniments at Appleby, and the three most important ones have been framed. One is under the Great Seal of Charles II, dated November 19th, 1681, and it recites not only the original but all the later grants. It is an extremely fine document, with a portrait of Charles II, after the drawing by Loggan, in the initial letter, and the portion of the Great Seal remaining is suspended, in the original linen bag, from the red and white livery cord. What makes this deed so particularly interesting is the fact that it has been produced on the many occasions on which the Shrievalty was exercised. The back of the exemplification is almost covered with the signatures of the Judges, and high officials, showing when the privilege was exercised. The signatures begin in the time of Charles II, and go down to 1740.

Another exemplification is of Elizabeth, dated March 20th, 1558, being the first year of her reign, and is under the Great Seal. About half of the seal is perfect, with green and white livery cords, and there is a portrait of the Queen in the initial letter.

The third exemplification is of a much rarer character, as there are so few deeds of this reign in existence. It is

of Edward VI—February 26th, 1549—and this also has a portrait of the monarch in the initial, but it is a much finer one than the others. It will be noted that in this enumeration chronological order has not been observed in the selection. All three exemplifications are signed by the Keeper of the Great Seal of the day.

We have next to notice a series of books, all of very great interest through their associations with members of the Clifford family. The first is a book of "Receipts" (recipes) of Lady Margaret, mother of the Lady Anne. The recipes are for elixirs, tinctures, electuaries, cordials, waters, etc., and contain instructions as to many very curious compounds. The manuscript is dated 1550, and contains many of Lady Margaret's annotations.

Another book in the original vellum and elaborately tooled cover, is one to which the Lady Anne refers in her Diary. She writes on March 17th, 1619:—"This day I made an end of my Lady's book in the Praise of a Solitary Life." The actual title is: "The Praise of a Private Life." It is a beautiful document, written on gilt edged paper, which had evidently been expressly prepared for the Countess of Cumberland and had been taken down to Knole by Lady Anne, and perused by her at the time of her special sorrow on the death of her mother.

There is an interesting statement made about this manuscript. The word "Harrington" appears on the first page, and by virtue of that name, a student who examined the book about seventy years ago pronounced that it was from the pen of James Harrington (1611-1677), the political theorist, the author of the political romance, *Occana*, and put a piece of paper, containing a statement to that effect, inside the manuscript. The latter, however, is very much earlier than Harrington's time, and Dr. Williamson considers that the word is nothing more than a place-name written on the piece of paper which was used for the cover of the manuscript,

and which happened to be a terrier, some farm accounts, or the like. In this theory he has been supported by the authorities at the British Museum, to whom the document has been submitted. They were extremely interested in it, because, so far as is known, it is the only manuscript of this treatise in existence.

Then we come into still closer contact with Lady Anne. A great many fresh letters, written by her to her mother and to various members of her family, have been discovered. These are being used in the "Life" of the Countess by Dr. Williamson, and many of them will be reproduced in fac-simile. They range from a letter she wrote when she was 15, down to some written at the very close of her life.

In addition to these, five hitherto unknown letters from Lady Anne to Sir John Lowther, her cousin, have been discovered as a result of a search at Lowther. It is particularly interesting to note that these letters all relate to the period of Lady Anne's life after she had succeeded to her estates in the north, but before she was able to come down to take possession of them. Concerning that period there has hitherto been no documentary evidence whatever.

Next we have some valuable documents bound into a series of volumes. One book contains the claim by Lady Anne to the title of the Baroness of Clifford, Westmorland, and Vescy, with pedigrees, documents, and precedents relating thereto. It is in its original vellum cover, with Lady Anne's coat of arms, both on the paternal and maternal sides, upon it. It appears to be the original document which was produced before the courts of law, and still has part of its original blue satin ties.

With that is a statement of the claim, dated September 8th, 1616, prepared by Lady Anne's lawyers, but with various notes in her own handwriting pinned on to the pages, amplifying the lawyers' statements in several

instances, and correcting them in others. All these little pieces of paper have been carefully and firmly attached to the original sheets, and material has been put on the back of each of the curiously wrought pins, so that these precious relics of the Stuart period may be preserved.

Another volume contains a document dated December 4th, 1634, signed by the Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal; Francis, Earl of Bedford; Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and Lady Anne, his wife, relative to the raising of £5,000 for a dowry to Lady Isabella Sackville, her daughter, who married the Earl of Northampton. Attached to this is a certified copy of the document.

Another is a double document, dated June 16th and 17th, 1635, executed by the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, in the presence of four witnesses, relative to the payment of his wife's dowry.

A document of earlier date is the original plea entered at York before Edmond, Lord Sheffield, President, by Lady Anne for her lands in Westmorland, in the presence of her uncle, cousin, and husband, September 19th and 20th, 1616. There is a certified copy, with the original signatures, and an illuminated coat of arms. Each page has been carefully mounted by Riviere with gauze to protect it.

Then we have a copy of the charters of Walter de Clifford and Richard de Clifford, thirteenth century, prepared by Lady Anne's lawyers in prosecution of her claim, with her annotations and corrections upon it. Another document is a lawyers' statement concerning the history of the Veteripont family, which Lady Anne had also corrected and annotated.

Next we come to an important statement concerning the same family relative to the hereditary Sheriffwick, which appears to have been extracted by the instructions of Sir Matthew Hale, and sent down to Lady Anne in 1655, and which she has carefully read and annotated.

There is also a list of the members of Parliament for the borough of Appleby from the time of Edward I, prepared for Lady Anne, and carried on by some other writer down to the time of George III, the last two being the Hon. John Leveson-Gower and the Hon. John Rawden.

Then we have the list of the documents of early date which were preserved at Appleby down to 1690. It has special reference to one of the parchments sent to London at that date, no doubt for one of the trials, and with an allusion to a room in Appleby Castle which still bears the name of the Evidence Room.

At the end of this volume are two original orders from the Court of Wards and Liveries, concerning Lady Anne's estate, made in the reigns of James I and Charles I.

Still another beautifully bound volume contains Lady Anne's drawings of the coats of arms of the families with which she was connected. These drawings were prepared for her, as she herself writes on the document, "by Thomas Webster, butt a little before his Dethe." These illustrations are in three cases corrected by Lady Anne in her own handwriting, inasmuch as the artist had omitted from the coat of arms the encircling Garter. Lady Anne has written on each of these three drawings a statement that that particular ancestor "was a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter," thus pointing out the draughtsman's error. The drawings are of large size, of exceedingly brilliant colouring, and in beautiful condition.

Another discovery revealed an early manuscript Peerage, evidently prepared by the instructions of Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, at the time of the great law suit for the Westmorland lands. It gives the arms in colour of all the Peers of the day, and important information respecting their pedigrees. The point involved is an interesting one, because many of those peerages had descended in the female line, which was the principle

Countess Margaret and Lady Anne were striving to make for the descent of the Clifford estates.

The peerages are arranged under the names of the monarchs who created them, and each part of the book is preceded by an illumination of the King's arms. This book was considered of such importance that for a recent exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club of English heraldic manuscripts, the loan of it was specially requested, and the volume was given a place of honour in the exhibition. It is also important because it is in the original brown leather binding, handsomely tooled in gold.

Perhaps the most important and certainly the most interesting discovery relating to Lady Anne that has rewarded the searchers for their trouble is her Account Book for 1665, and separate account sheets for 1667 and 1668. All who know the Life of Lady Anne will recall how minutely she recorded everything pertaining to her daily life, the care she took with her accounts, and generally how methodical she was in her habits. Further proof of these things is found in the book here noticed, for she has noted down not only her receipts from her rentals, but her payments out week by week. These include the half yearly wages of the members of her establishment, and the handsome gratuities she gave them at the beginning of the year—for Lady Anne consistently followed the good old custom of bestowing New Year's Gifts.

The whole volume is heavily annotated by Lady Anne, and some of the references are entirely in her handwriting, others being in the caligraphy of George Sedgwick, Thomas Strickland, and Richard Clapham, her men of business. Almost all the entries bear the signatures of the recipients of the payments, and the volume, from which Dr. Williamson is making extensive extracts for his "Life," is the most important record of her generosity, and of the grand

style in which she kept up her household, that has yet been revealed.

Next we turn to more framed documents, and two of them are of special interest. One is the original statement of the articles of agreement for the marriage of Lady Anne to Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, 1630, signed by both parties and by their trustees—both men of high eminence. The other is the original marriage settlement of the same year, signed by Lady Anne and by Lord Pembroke and Montgomery. It provided her with a handsome annual allowance, and on Lord Pembroke's death she was to have £4,000 a year, which was charged on certain lands in Sussex and Kent. This settlement is the more interesting as the articles recapitulate the statements respecting the property the Lady Anne received from her first husband, and expressly state that the sums now arranged are in addition to, and not in lieu of, money she already possessed as jointure as the widow of the Earl of Dorset. They further provide that should she have issue, such issue is to be provided with incomes by Lord Pembroke. This clause was very largely due to the intervention of Francis, Earl of Bedford, her cousin, on her behalf.

Another locally interesting document preserved under glass records the "Rules prescribed by My Lady for ye letting of ye lands in Sillesden, both purchased and leasehold, January 3rd, 1655." This was signed at Skipton, Silsden being in that barony.

Dr. Williamson and Miss Shilton also discovered a pedigree of the family of Lord St. John of Bletsoe, which according to Lady Anne's own endorsement upon it was given to her by her cousin, Lady Barington, in 1629. This is a large pedigree differing somewhat from the accepted pedigree in Burke, and has been a source of great interest to the Bletsoe family. It specially alludes to the Elmes of Lilford, who were cousins of Lady Anne.

To their house near Oundle, in Northamptonshire, she was sent when a child, after she had recovered from a serious illness of the same kind which, curiously, took away both her two brothers at almost the same age. They were all attacked when six years old, and Lady Anne was the only one who survived.

Returning once more to the books, we have a little Latin volume, " Disquisition of Theophrastus," which has been found to have been the property of Lady Anne. It relates to metal and precious stones, and especially to the blood stone and various semi-precious minerals. It may be remarked that the blood stone was at that time a very favourite material for the manufacture of cups, and that Lady Anne herself possessed at least three of what she called heliotrope cups. One of them, mounted in gold, she pawned for a time with the Countess of Kent in order to raise money for her coming into Westmorland. Dr. Williamson has discovered the original letter, written at the time of the Civil Wars, in which she instructs her agent to take back the money to Lady Kent and receive the cup; and the agent, William Edge, has endorsed upon the letter the fact that he paid over the money to Lady Kent, " returned my Lady's thanks for her gracious kindness to my Lady, and received the cup," which in due course, he adds, he would bring to Skipton.

Another little volume contains two rare books by Sir Anthony Weldon, entitled " The Court and Character of King James " and " The Court of King Charles, 1651." The volume belonged to Lady Anne in 1669, and there is a statement in the handwriting of her secretary, George Sedgwick, saying she " began to read it herself in Appleby Castle about the beginning of June, and that she completed the perusal of the volume on the 21st of the same month." There are eight places in the book where Lady Anne made comments. The most important is against a reference to a Spanish states-

man, where she has written the words, "This I have heard." In other cases she has added the word "true" to certain statements, and has particularly queried a sentence praising King James, adding the emphatic word "No." She indeed had little cause to praise the King.

The last volume to which we need refer is a curious book of Receipts [recipes], dated 1698, which belonged to the Lord Thanet of the day. It refers to the making of fritters and hare pie, syllabub, lobster pie, mead, quince, marmalade and other such delicacies. There are also many medical prescriptions for use in white fever or any sickness, for "poultices and other medicines." These medical prescriptions are curiously interspersed, without any special order, amongst recipes for luxuries for the table, there being altogether about ninety.

I should have mentioned earlier in this paper a fourteenth century document relative to the marriage of Maud, grand-daughter of the first Lord Multon of Egremont, sister and sole heiress of her brother Anthony. She married, as his second wife, Henry Percy, who was created Earl of Northumberland, 1377. She settled on him the Castle of Cockermouth, with other Egremont estates, on condition that the arms of Lucy, which she bore in virtue of her father, Lord Lucy, should be for ever quartered by the Percies. A grand-daughter of this lady married John, Lord Clifford, and conveyed some of the Egremont estates to the Clifford family, hence the existence of a large number of Egremont deeds among Lord Hothfield's title deeds. The arms of Lucy are still quartered by the Dukes of Northumberland, though they do not own any of the Egremont lands, the majority of which are now the property of Lord Leconfield.

Mention has already been made of the fact that Dr. Williamson and Miss Shilton made a complete calendar of the muniments possessed by Lord Hothfield at his Yorkshire and Westmorland homes and in the offices of

his legal advisers. A glance through the pages of this volume provides some interesting material for local history. Among them I note the Westmorland Money Charity Accounts, 1692-1712; title deeds relating to burgages in Appleby, 1662-1780; an abstract of General Honywood's title to estates in Westmorland and Cumberland, and also of the title to the manor of Dufton; a schedule of Mrs. Lowther's title deeds to property purchased by her before the election of 1754; and lists of burgages in Appleby, 1528 to 1795, as collected from the rental schedules of the Earl of Thanet's burgages in Appleby.

Among many Elizabethan title deeds is a notable award to Anne, Countess of Cumberland, and her son, the third Earl, of lands at Milburn, 1580. A curiosity is found in the original wills of tenants from 1613 to 1801, showing that they proved in the Lord's Court and not in the ordinary Probate Courts.

In one parcel is the original first will of Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, mother of Lady Anne, dated March 1st, 1613, with a fine signature. This will was subsequently superseded by another which was admitted to probate in due course. There is also in the same chest a parcel containing a series of extracts from wills in the Carlisle Registry from 1652 to 1712, many of them of great local interest. Other documents possessing historical value include a special licence granted to George, Earl of Cumberland (3 James I), for the "transportation" (export) of cloth; it has the Great Seal attached. Another is the patent granted to the same Earl, constituting him Lord Warden, with the Great Seal of James I attached; while a third is the Commission from the King to Francis, Earl of Cumberland, making him Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland, Cumberland, and Northumberland (9 James I), also with Great Seal attached. A parcel of ancient deeds, prior to James I includes a grant by

Anthony Lucy, Knight, to Robert Croston, of herbage and pannage in the Forest of Westward, Cumberland.

Others of interest which can only be briefly mentioned include: 25 Edward I—Deed between Henry de Percy and Robert de Clifford and the bailiffs and men of Auldiston [Alston] Moor. 5 Richard II—Grant by William le Vaux, of Caterlen, to Thomas de Hayton, Vicar of Ednale, and William de Kirkeby, Chaplain, of land in Katerlen. 18 Richard II—Deed between Joan, daughter of Roger Smyth, of Bochardgate [Carlisle], by his attorney, Walter de Bampton, of Carlisle, and Thomas Vesey, of Carlisle, re lands and tenements in Bochardgate. 36 Edward III —Deed between Sir Nicholas de Soverarne, Vicar of Edenayall, and Sir William de Langenby, Chaplain, by their attorney, and William de Charylton, re the manor of Katerlene. 2nd July, 31 Elizabeth—Conveyance in trust by Henry, Earl of Kent; Ambrose, Earl of Warwick; John, Lord St. John of Bletsoe; Sir William Russell, Knight; John Piggott, Esq., James Ryther, of Harwood Castle; George Salkeld, and Lawrence Pickerings, of Crosby Ravensworth, to George, Earl of Cumberland and Francis Clifford, Esq., of the manors of Brougham and Appleby.

There is furthermore an enormous amount of material of all kinds bearing on the old elections for Appleby and Westmorland.

One other document should not be overlooked, as it contains additional local information on the Rebellion of '45. It is an order signed by William, Duke of Cumberland, dated at Penrith, December 20th, 1745, and is addressed to the keeper of the gaol at Appleby, "by his Royal Highness's hand." It declares that 63 Highland rebels having been taken in arms against his Majesty, they and nine Highland women who were in their company would be delivered "by the civil orders of the towns of Penrith and Appleby," and the keeper of the

gaol at Appleby was required in his Majesty's name to receive the said 63 men and nine women, and " to keep them till further orders had for their delivery." The document is endorsed on the back, apparently by the gaoler, on December 20th, that he had received the within named warrant with seventy rebels, men and women. Two had evidently escaped during the journey from Penrith to Appleby.

It is interesting, in conclusion, to note, hanging up side by side with these wonderful records of antiquity at Appleby Castle, a modern appointment which is the latest commission in a long list of similar documents, going back to an equally remote time. There close to a deed of Henry VIII was the appointment of Lord Hothfield as Vice Admiral of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, dated October 2nd, 1883, and one remembers that this refers to an office that has been in existence certainly since the time of Edward III, and probably from a far earlier date, and which still exists, though shorn of some of its power in full dignity and privilege. Here, signed by Lord Alcester and other Lords of the Admiralty is a patent such as the earlier Lords of Appleby Castle have held, and it constitutes a striking example of the remarkable continuity of dignity and duty which is one of the noblest of England's possessions.

ART. XI.—*Six Documents relating to Westmorland and South Cumberland.* By N. N. THOMPSON.

Communicated at Carlisle, April 26th. 1917.

THE oldest and perhaps most interesting is the *Inquisitio post mortem* of Thomas Washington, though it appears to be only a copy, containing a number of solecisms, which may not be in the original. The translation is therefore given, slightly abridged. As to the persons mentioned: of the four daughters Katherine became the wife of Miles Beck; Elizabeth of William Gilpin, brother of Bernard Gilpin; Margaret of Thomas (or William) Carus; Jane of Robert Chambre. On the division of Washington's estate Halhed Hall became the property of the last named and remained in his family for some generations. It is now, though possibly there is little left of the old Hall, a farm house and belongs to Mr. C. J. Cropper of Ellergreen. Sir Christopher, the foreman of the jury, was the last of the Pickerings, who resided at Killington Hall. His only child, Anne, married, as her third husband, John Vaughan; and a Francis Vaughan, probably the son, in 1584 sold the manor of Killington and Firbank to trustees for the use of the tenants. He also sold the Hall and its demesne to Robert Wadeson, who, about five years later, sold the same to Radcliffe Ashton of Preston in Lancashire. The latter in 1617 sold the premises to Thomas Kitson of Warton in Lancashire, who died in 1629 and was succeeded by Thomas his son and heir. From the Kitsons the Hall passed through marriage to the Hebblethwaites and thence by purchase to Jacob Morland of Cappelthwaite Hall; and lastly by the Morlands it was sold

to John Upton and became part of the Ingmire Hall estate.*

The next is an Acquittance of 1566: John Handley of Ravenstonedale has received £7 from John Cowper in part payment of his "marriage good."

No. 3. An Admittance at the Court, held at Cockermouth Castle on behalf of the Earl of Northumberland, of Richard Coltman to land at Egremont. Algernon Percy (1602-1668), 10th Earl of Northumberberland, called by Clarendon 'the proudest man alive,' was the eldest surviving son of Henry, 9th Earl, who was known for his scientific experiments as 'The Wizard Earl.'

No. 4. A Conveyance, 1641, by Henry Caddy of Rougholm in the parish of Muncaster and Walter his son and heir to Thomas Seatle of Barrow in the parish of Muncaster of tenements in Gosforth. This is a well written and well preserved deed, and the signatures of witnesses are for the most part unusually good, the best perhaps being that of Averey Thompson. He was the son of William Thompson of Brankinwall in Muncaster; B.A. from Queen's College, Oxford, 1613; Rector of Headley, Hants., 1632 until sequestered in 1645.

No. 5. An Admittance, whereby Robert Copley and Isabel his wife take certain property in Gosforth from Joseph Pennington of Muncaster, Esquire. A Robert Copley is witness to the Deed of Conveyance above. And from the Gosforth Register we learn that in 1653 William Tubman was buried in the 'Chansell' and that in 1685 Isabella Copley of Gosforth Hall, 'gentlewoman,' was buried in 'linnen' and that a fine was paid by her administrators according to law.

The last is a Conveyance by Robert Willson of Cooperthwaite in Firbank of a Messuage, Tenement and Customary Estate, together with two Closes at Lambrigg in the parish of Kendal to Thomas Yaire.

* Burn's *Westmorland*, pp. 263-4; and Rev. W. Thompson's *Guide to Sedbergh*, p. 126.

I.—Thomas Wasshyngton. Inq : post mortem. 8 Henry VIII.

Inquisition taken at Kirkby in Kendale October 23, 1516, before Geoffrey Middilton Esquire, Escheator, by virtue of a writ of *Diem Clausit Extremum* after the death of Thomas Wasshyngton, by the oath of Sir Christofer Pikeryng, James Layburn Esquire, Thomas Preston Esquire, Richard Gilpyn Gentleman, William Cairus, Thomas Warde, Ewan Gilpyn, Brian Manser, Robert Phelepson, Edward Bethom, Thomas Strikland, William Elton & Oliver Sowrmyre, who say that

The said Thomas Wasshyngton at the time of his death was seized, in his demesne as of fee, of the manor of Halhede with the appurtenances with the exception of one messuage sixty acres of land six of meadow twenty of pasture & ten of toft with the appurtenances in Croke late parcel of the said manor & of the annual value of sixty six shillings & eight pence, whereof Edmund Chamer Chaplain & Gilbert Godmond were seized to the use of Anne, late the wife of the aforesaid Thomas, for the term of her life & after her decease to the use of the said Thomas & his heirs & also with the exception of one tenement with the appurtenances in Staveley, late in the tenure of William Jopson, of the annual value of seventeen shillings, whereof Robert Wasshyngton was seized for the term of his life & after his decease to the use of the said Thomas & his heirs.

The said Anne & the said Robert both survive.

The said manor of Halhede, except the before excepted, is held of Sir Thomas Par as of his Castle of Kendale by knight's service & is worth *per annum*, clear, £6 & more.

Thomas Wasshyngton died August 10, 1515.

Katherine, Elizabeth, Margaret & Jane are his daughters & next heirs. Katherine is 10 years of age, Elizabeth is 8, Margaret is 3 & Jane is 2.

II.—An Acquittance

xxiiijth day of marche, ixth yere of
quene Elizabeth, anno domine 1566.

Receyved y^{e} day & yere above named by me John
Handlay of Ravenstonedale in the Counntye of
westmerland the hole Some of seven pounndes
of lawfull Englyshe money of John Cowper
of Sedbergh within the counntye of Yorke dewe

to me the said John Handlay in parte of payment
of my maryge good by promysse mayde to me
by the said John Cowper, for the which Somme vij^{li}
I the forsaid John Handlay dothe knowelege
myselfe well & trewlye Contented & payed
& the said John Cowper his Executors administrators
therof & Every parte therof clearylye acquited & descherged
for Ever by these presentes Into witnes where of I
y^{e} forsaid John Handlay to this my presente acquittens
I have putto my marke & seale y^{e} day & yere
above named.

(L.S.)

III.—Egremonte. A.D. 1633. Fine iiij^{li} xviij^{s}.

Ad Curiam dimissionum generalium prenobilis Algernonni Comitis Northumbrie domini honorum de Cockermouth et Petworth domini Percy Lucy Poynings Fitzpaine Bryan et Latimer tentam apud Castrum de Cockermouth mense septembris Anno Regni Caroli Anglie &c. Nono Coram Willielmo Pennington armigero et Hugone Potter et Willielmo Stockdale generosis Commissionariis dicti Comitis virtute cuiusdam Commissionis eisdem et aliis directe gerentis datam apud Syon * decimo die Maii ultimi preteriti Venit Ricardus Coltman infra etatem per Elizabetham matrem et gardianam suam et cepit de domino ex dimissione dictorum Commissionariorum unam parcellam terre vocatam Chappell close redditus ij^{d} Domino suo alteram parcellam terre ibidem nuper Johannis Kelsicke redditus xiiij^{d} et alteram parcellam vocatam gunnaltholme nuper in tenura Michaelis Coltman inter alios redditus x^{d} ob. et modo in manibus domini dimittendas post mortem Henrici nuper Comitis Northumbrie Habendum et tenendum premissa predicta cum pertinenciis dicto Ricardo Coltman durante vita ipsius Comitis et dicti Ricardi ad voluntatem domini secundum consuetudinem ibidem Reddendo inde domino annuatim ad festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et Annunciacionis beate Marie virginis equaliter—ij^{s} ij^{d} ob. Et faciet et reddet omnia alia servicia et consuetudines inde prius debita et consueta Et non habuet [*sic*] premissa predicta nec aliquam inde parcellam sine Licencia domini vel officiarii eius Et reddit pro fine ut in Capite Et Admissus est inde Tenens.

William Pennington Hugo Potter senesc.
T. Fetherstonhaugh W. Stockdale

* Syon House, Brentford, Middlesex.

IV.—Henry Caddy & Walter his son to Thomas Seatle—A.D. 1641.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit Henricus Caddie de Rougholme in parochia de Muncaster et comitatu Cumbrie yeoman et Gualterus Caddie filius et heres apparens dicti Henrici salutem in domino sempiternam Sciatis nos prefatos Henricum Caddie et Gualterum Caddie pro diversis causis et consideracionibus nos moventibus Ac precipue pro et in consideracione summe triginta et quinque librarum duorum solidorum et sex denariorum nobis pre manibus Thome Seatle de Barrow in parochia de Muncaster et comitatu predicto yeoman solute De qua quidem summa fatemur nos bene et plenarie satisfactos et contentatos eundemque Thomam Seatle heredes executores et administratores suos inde esse acquietos et exoneratos per presentes Dedisse concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse predicto Thome Seatle Totum illud messuagium sive tenementum nostrum nunc vel nuper in tenura Willielmi Bibie Annalis Redditus sex solidorum et octo denariorum per Annum Ac totum illud messuagium sive tenementum nostrum nunc vel nuper in tenura Caroli Hudson Annalis valoris sive Redditus Quinque solidorum per Annum Ac totum illud messuagium sive tenementum nostrum nunc vel nuper in tenura Roberti Ponsonbie Annalis valoris sive Redditus duorum solidorum per Annum Totumque illud messuagium sive tenementum nostrum nunc vel nuper in tenura Danielis Poole Annalis valoris sive Redditus duorum solidorum per Annum ultra omnimodas reprisas cum omnibus terris pratis pascuis communibus moris mossetis redditibus revercionibus et serviciis cum pertinentiis universis predictis messuagiis sive tenementis quovismodo spectantibus adiacentibus sive pertinentibus existentibus et iacentibus in parochia de Gosforth in Comitatu Cumbrie Habendum et tenendum predicta messuagia sive tenementa ac predictas terras prata pascuas Communia moras mosseta redditus reverciones ac cetera premissa cum suis pertinentiis superius expressis et specificatis Thome Seatle heredibus et assignatis suis ad solum et proprium opus et usum ipsius Thome Seatle heredum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum tenendum de Capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de iure consueta Et nos vero predicti Henricus Caddie et Gualterus Caddie et heredes nostri predicto Thome Seatle heredibus et assignatis suis predicta messuagia sive tenementa ac cetera omnia premissa in forma predicta contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per

presentes In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto nostro nos prefati Henricus Caddie et Gualterus Caddie sigilla nostra apposuimus Datum primo die Maii Anno Regni domini nostri Caroli Dei gracia Anglie Scotie ffrancie et Hibernie Regis fidei defensoris &c. decimo septimo Annoque Domini 1641

Henry Caddy Walter Caddy—mark

Seals on Tags.

Witnesses to Execution :—

Robert Copley
Clement Nichollsonn
John Nichollson
Edw : Frears
Averey Thompson
William ffilbecke

To Livery of Seizin :—

Edw : Frears
Averey Thompson
William ffilbecke
Edward Jackson—mark
W. Tubman

V.—Mannour off Gosforth. The twentith day of March in the yeare of our Lord God 1653.

Memorandum the day and yeare above said, Came before me Joseph Penington of Muncaster in the County of Cumberland Esquire, Robert Copley of Gosforth in the said County Gentleman, and Issabell his wife daughter and heire of William Tubman of Gosforth aforesaid, and by the surrender of the said William, And accordinge to an Indenture made betweene ye said William Tubman of the one parte, and the said Robert Copley and Issabell his wife by the name of Issabell Tubman on the other parte, bearinge date the twentith eight day of June 1652 : Have taken of me the said Joseph Penington Land Lord thereof, all that messuage and tenement with thappurtenances sictuate lyinge and beinge in Gosforth aforesaid, called and knowne by the name of Beckeplace, of the Anuall or yearely rent of twentie three shillinges nyne pence, And alsoe one walke millne, and a parcell of ground lyinge att Syke, heretofore of and belonginge to a tenement called Keldbanke ; To Have and to Hould the said messuage and tenement with the appurtenances, and the said walk milne and

parcell of grounde with there appurtenances, unto them the said Robert Copley and Issabell his wife theire heires and assignes as Joyntenants thereof, yeildinge and payinge the said yearely rente & doeinge payinge & performeinge all other duties and services therefore due & of right accustomed, And they the said Robert Copley and Issabell his wife have Compounded and agreed with me for theire ffyne, to become Jointe tenants of all and singuler the said premisses, and thereupon I have admitted them as Joynte tenants thereof accordingly, In wittness whereof I have sett my hand & seale the day and yeare above said.

Joseph Penington

VI.—Robert Willson to Thomas Yaire, 1678/9.

To all Christian people to whom this present writteinge shall come to be seene heard or read Robert Willson of Cooperthwaite in ffirbanke in the County of westmerland yeoman sends greeteinge: Knowe yee that I the said Robert Willson for and in Consideracion of the Summe of Two hundreth and Tenne poundes of good and lawfull current money of England to me well and truely payde by Thomas yaire of Lambrigge head in Lambrigge in the said County of westmerland husbandman of which said Summe of Two hundreth and Tenne poundes I the said Robert Willson for me my heires executors Administrators and Assignes doe accquitt release and discharge the said Thomas yaire his heires executors Administrators and Assignes and every of them firmly by thesse presentes: Have remitted Released and quit claimed and by thesse presentes for me my heires executors and Administrators and Assignes doe remitt release and quit claime unto the said Thomas yaire in his full and peacefull seizen and possession beinge, and to his heires and Assignes for ever All the whole right Title interest claime of Customarie estate use possession claime and demand whatsoever which I the said Robert Willson ever had now have or hath or that I my heires executors or Administrators may or cann hereafter have or claime to have, Off in and unto All that messuage Tenement and Customarie estate with the hereditaments and appurtenances scituate lyinge and beinge att Lambrigge head in Lambrigge in the said County of westmerland of the Auncient Anuall or yearely Rente of Twelve shillings, And of in and Too All That Close or parcell of ground enclosed called Blaikehow and allsoe all that close or parcell of ground enclosed called Rane close, both which closes are and be scituate lyeinge and beinge att Lambrigge head in Lambrigge abovesaid and doe

containe by estimacion one with another ffive acres or thereabouts be the same more or lesse and are and be of the Auncient annuall or yearely Rente of One Shillinge Ninepence ; And of in and too all and singuler houses edifices and buildings folds yards backsides meddowes closes gardens orchards Pastures comons comon rights moors mosses ways hedges fences rights lĩbertys easementes profittes priviledges hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said messuage Tenement Customarie estate and two closes and premises belongeinge lyeinge beinge or in any wise appertaineinge : Soe That nether I the said Robert Willson nor my heires nor any other person or persons whatsoever, claimeing in by or from us or any of us, any right Title or interest of in or to the said messuage Tenement Customarie estate Two closes and premises with Thappurtenances shall or may att any time hereafter aske challenge claime or demand any right or title therein ; Butt from all action of right Title interest claime and demand I the said Robert Willson and my heires and every of us be and shalbe from hencefoorth for ever by thesse presentes utterly barred avoyded and excluded : And I the said Robert Willson and my heires all the said messuage Tenement Customarie estate, and two closes and premises with the hereditaments and appurtenances and every parte and parcell thereof unto the said Thomas yaire his heires and Assignes, against me the said Robert Willson and my heires and against all other person and persons whatsoever claimeinge in by or from us or any of us, shall and will warrant and for ever defend by these presentes : In Wittnes whereof I the said Robert Willson to this my present release have putto my hand and seale the Thirtie first day of January : Anno regni regis Caroli secundi tricesimo primo : Annoque Domini 1678

Sealed and delivered in
the presence of us
John Wilkinson
Jenett ‡ liecocke
her marke

Robert Willson (L.S.)

ART. XII.—*The Roman Mile calculated from the Milestones found south-east of Carlisle.* By PERCIVAL ROSS, A.M.Inst.C.E.

Read at Penrith, September 7th, 1917.

THE four Roman milestones found on the road south-east from Carlisle give an opportunity to calculate the length of the Roman mile adopted in road measurement and also to test the mileage of the stations or forts.

The milestones found in order from Carlisle are as follows:—the Petterill milestone found in the river Petterill a little above the bridge in 1894; this presumably marked the first mile from Carlisle. Scalesceugh milestone found in 1915 is the next; it was found on the north side of Scalesceugh farm buildings between Carleton hill and the river Petterill; it presumably marked the fifth mile from Carlisle. The standing milestone between Templesowerby and Kirkbythore is the next; it is presumed to have marked the twenty-sixth Roman mile from Carlisle and the milestone found in 1914 at Hangingshaw near Appleby near to the Roman road is presumed to have marked the thirty-first mile from Carlisle.

The distance from the Petterill milestone to the Templesowerby standing milestone is 23 miles 1494 yards, equal to 25 lengths of 1679 yards each. The separate distance from the Petterill milestone to the Scalesceugh milestone is 3 miles 1485 yards, or 4 lengths of 1691 yards each. The separate distance from the Scalesceugh milestone to the Templesowerby standing milestone is 20 miles 9 yards or 21 lengths of 1677 yards each. There is no knowledge of the position on the road where the Hangingshaw milestone stood. When discovered by the writer it

was built into the north corner of the front of the farm house about 300 yards north-east of the Roman road from the point where it is intersected by the highway leading from Appleby to Long Marton and Dufton; at this point there is a quarry on the roadside next to Hangingshaw, and the farm house is at right angles from here. If it was found near the quarry the distance from the Templesowerby standing milestone is 4 miles 1521 yards or 5 lengths of 1712 yards each. If it was found 176 yards nearer Kirkbythore then the length would be 1677 yards and the distance of 5 lengths would be 4 miles 1345 yards. I am inclined to think that the Petterill milestone was found where it was erected and that the ground on which it stood has been washed away by the action of the river which has varied its course. The starting point for the measurements in Carlisle appears to have been near Bush Brow or the street opposite the Gretna Tavern or near the Gretna Tavern. The distance from these places to the Petterill milestone site is 1677 yards.

Iter. 2. The itinerary distances may now be considered, presuming 1677 yards to equal a Roman mile as calculated between the Scalesceugh milestone and the standing milestone near Templesowerby. The distance from Scalesceugh to the centre gateway at Voreda (Plumpton) is 7 miles 1133 yards equal to 8 Roman miles 37 yards, to which add 5 miles, the Roman distance from Carlisle to Scalesceugh, and the total equals 13 Roman miles 37 yards from Carlisle to Voreda. Iter. 2 distance is 14 miles from Luguvallium, a difference of one mile.

The distance from Voreda to the Templesowerby milestone is 12 miles 636 yards equal to 12 Roman miles 1632 yards; to this add 1 mile 240 yards or 1 Roman mile 323 yards further to Kirkbythore, making a total of 14 Roman miles 278 yards from Voreda to Brovonacæ

(Kirkbythore). The distance in Iter. 2 is 13 miles, and the total distance Carlisle to Kirkbythore of 27 miles appears as correct, but Voreda should be 13 miles from Carlisle and not 14, and Kirkbythore (Brovonacæ) should be 14 miles from Voreda and not 13, a transposition of 1 mile.

The distance from Kirkbythore to Brough (Verteræ) is 12 miles 800 yards equal to 13 Roman miles 119 yards. The distance in Iter. 2 is 13 miles, the same.

Iter. 5. The distance from Voreda to Brocavum (Brougham) is 6 miles 1251 yards equal to 7 Roman miles 72 yards. To this add 13 Roman miles 37 yards from Carlisle to Voreda and the total is 20 Roman miles 109 yards from Carlisle to Brocavum. The distance in Iter. 5 is 22 miles, an evident error of 2 miles.

The distance from Brougham to Kirkbythore is 6 miles 1385 yards equal to 7 Roman miles 206 yards. To this add 13 Roman miles 119 yards, the distance from Kirkbythore to Brough (Verteræ), and the total is 20 Roman miles 325 yards, the distance from Brocavum to Verteræ. The distance in Iter. 5 is 20 miles, the same.

The calculations based on the 4 milestones thus give 40 Roman miles from Carlisle to Brough for both Iters. 2 and 5.

All the itinerary distances in these calculations have a number of yards over, therefore I conclude that as far as they go the Roman mile in this locality may be considered to be about 1680 yards in length. This is more than the mile calculated from the standard Roman foot of 11.65 inches which is 1618 yards for a thousand paces. 1680 yards equals 5040 English feet of 12 inches. If the distances were measured by pacing a thousand paces* then I think that 5 feet is too short a distance

* The length of a pace, one thousand of which constituted a Roman mile, I take to be two strides which equalled the distance stepped by either of the feet separately. All our knowledge of the Roman mile agrees with this length more than with any other definition. The varying lengths of

for the average pacer. Strict accuracy was perhaps not considered necessary and the measurements would be paced and the milestones fixed as near enough.

The whole of the measurements are horizontal measurements, therefore if measured up and down hill on the ground they would be longer and the Roman mile would be longer. The distances from the river Petterill to Hangingshaw are taken from the 6 inch ordnance map and have been supplied to me by the Director General of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton, and to whom my thanks are hereby acknowledged. The distance from Hangingshaw to Brough I have taken from the 1 inch ordnance map.

I have to thank the President, Professor Haverfield, for having gone through the proof and made some suggestions which I have acted upon. I also thank Mr. Linnaeus E. Hope, F.L.S., for many particulars.

the mile as revealed when the different iters are checked, seem to support the idea that a correct standard of measurement for the pace was not in use to mark out the positions for the milestones. A standard was probably not kept for that special purpose, perhaps it was considered a waste of time to use a standard pace rod for military measurements. The soldier deputed to fix the milestones would take as regular steps as possible, and count a thousand left foot steps or right foot steps as he chose to adopt for counting, and so mark the mile and cause the stone there to be fixed up. No two soldiers would measure the mile alike, hence the variation of the length of a Roman mile throughout the country.

FIG. 1.

ALTAR FROM CHESTERHOLM (NOW IN THE CHESTERS MUSEUM.)

TO FACE P. 223.

ART. XIII.—*The Roman name of Birdoswald Fort.* By Prof. F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., F.S.A., F.B.A., president.

Read at Carlisle, May 7th, 1918.

THE Roman names of the forts along the Wall of Hadrian are, for the most part, well-attested by satisfactory evidence, but here and there doubt remains as to the proper spelling of certain names. In the following note—unwilling as I always am to disturb current views—I wish to indicate one such doubt, respecting the exact spelling of the Roman name of Birdoswald.

That such doubts are permissible is shown (to give one instance) by the evidence for the Roman name of the fort at Chesterholm in Northumberland. This has usually been called Vindolana. That name is attested by the late Roman army list contained in the 'Notitia Dignitatum' (*occ.* 40, 41); on the other hand, the still later geographical list of place-names usually ascribed to an 'anonymus Ravennas,' spells the name (431, 11) 'Vindolanda.' In general, 'Ravennas' contains many errors and bad spellings, and no one has paid much heed to it; so that 'Vindolana' was long accepted as the correct form, although Celtic scholars found its second half, *-lana*, a little puzzling. But just before the war began, in July, 1914, a small inscribed altar was detected at Chesterholm, close to the fort, the inscription on which indicated that 'Vindolanda' was, after all, the correct spelling (fig. 1)—or at least the local spelling:—

Pro domu divina et numinibus Augustorum, Volcano sacrum, vicani Vindolandesses (=*denses*), *cu*[*r*(*am*)] *agente* . . . . . , *v*(*otum*) *s*(*olvunt*) *l*(*ibentes*) *m*(*erito*).

" For the Divine (i.e. Imperial) House and the divinity of the emperors, dedicated to Vulcan by the members of the *vicus* (village) of Vindolanda, under the care of . . . . (name illegible)." * The *vicus* seems here to denote the ' civil settlement ' outside the fort of Vindolanda.

This shows that no one need be surprised if one or another of the accepted place-names of the forts on the Wall turns out to be slightly incorrect.

With respect to Birdoswald, the evidence is rather complicated.

(A). The ' Notitia ' (*occ.* 40, 44), in its list of the garrisons along the Wall, tells us that the first Cohort of Dacians was stationed at ' Amboglanna.' This name has generally been accepted without doubt. Indeed, Amboglanna, which is said to consist of two Celtic words meaning ' a stream ' and a ' river-bank,' and which has been connected by people who knew Latin better than Celtic with the Latin word *ambo*, meaning ' both,' forms a good name for a place situated as Birdoswald is, overhanging the valley of the Irthing, which indeed runs below two sides of it : moreover, the first Cohort of Dacians actually garrisoned the fort, as many inscriptions prove.

(B). However, the other evidence which we have as to the form of the name suggests at least a doubt whether while the name is correct, its form may not be a trifle incorrect. In 1725, there was dug up on Rudge Farm, near Marlborough, in the parish of Froxfield (Wiltshire), a small bronze enamelled cup, generally known as the ' Rudge cup ' ; it is now one of the treasures of the important collection of Roman remains at Alnwick Castle, where I have examined it (fig. 2). This cup, which was noticed in our *Transactions* eighteen years ago by our vice-president, Dr. Barnes, bears round its outer rim an inscription :—

A. MAIS ABALLAVA VXELODVM C AMBOGLANS BANNA.†

* See my *Roman Britain in* 1914, p. 31, fig. 16.

† These *Transactions*, N.S., i (1901), 70, with cut ; Lap. Sept. 416.

This, as has been generally recognised, is a list of five place-names mostly in the ablative case,* forming a sort of itinerary, and though we cannot tell exactly why such an object, bearing the names of places in Cumberland should turn up in a Roman farm or country-house in Wiltshire, there is little doubt that these place-names belong to our district, and indeed to the Wall and its neighbourhood. In fact, Ravennas (432-3) gives almost the same sequence of names, with one exception, in more or less the opposite order, while the portion of the Ravenna

Fig. 2.

list which contains this also enumerates, not very correctly, the names of forts on the Wall. The two lists are :

1—Cup	2—Ravennas (432, 20-433,3
Mais	Banna
Aballava	Uxelludamo
Uxelodum (*or* Uxelodumc)	Avalana (*or* Avalaria)
Camboglans (*or* Amboglans)	Maia
Banna	——

If we allow for the errors in spelling which occur so

* For the case of *Uxelodum* see footnote below. Amboglans may well be for *Amboglan(i)s*, ablative. That is more natural than to expand *Amboglan(a)s*.

freely in Ravennas, and which are inevitable in all such lists of names, we can see that we have here a list which begins (or ends) near Birdoswald, and ends (or begins) in West Cumberland. (1) The first name in Ravennas, Banna, though not identifiable precisely, denoted a spot near Birdoswald. At Birdoswald, indeed, an altar* was found in 1821 (*Lap. Sept.* 370 ; CIL. vii, 830) which had been erected in honour of Silvanus by the '*venatores Bannienses*'—that is, by certain soldiers who looked after the ' live stock ' of the post at Banna. What exactly this live stock was, I cannot here discuss ; probably, as a German scholar has remarked, the corn on which the earlier Roman (Italian) soldiers lived, was, in the later Empire, superseded by a meat-diet, when northern ' barbarians ' came to serve in the army.† In any case, Banna must have been near Birdoswald, and the beasts in question (wild cattle or deer?) must have been hunted on Coldfell or on Spadeadam Waste, if indeed we may think that there were once wild cattle there as there still are at Chillingham, in north Northumberland.

To return to the Rudge cup: (2) *Aballava*, which is clearly the same as the Ravennas Avalana, is known by an inscription to be the name of the Roman fort at Papcastle in the Derwent valley, where Mr. Robin Collingwood was able to make useful excavations a few years ago.‡ Lastly, *Uxelodum* on the cup, and *Uxelludamo*, plainly denote the Roman fort at Maryport, known (see these *Transactions*, N.S., XV (1915), 136-7) as ' Uxellodunum ' ; so that the western end of the region indicated by these place-names is not doubtful.§ Whether the form

* Now at Lanercost where I have seen it.

† *Bonner Jahrbücher* 117 (1908), 46, where it is suggested that this may have been an innovation of the third century A.D. The Carvoran ' modius ' (*Arch. Ael.* 1916, pp. 85-102) belongs to the corn-eating period and is dated A.D. 90-91. See also Dessau, *inscr. select.* 3548, 3562.

‡ These *Transactions*, N.S. (1913), xiii, 131.

§ It is well known that the ancient lists of the forts on the line of the Wall all cease to help us near its western end. They are satisfactory only as far west as Birdoswald. Thus, the ' Notitia ' list (*occ.* 40, 33, foll.) gives precise

Uxelodum is to be considered an abbreviation of *Uxellodu(nu)m* must be left a little uncertain.

The eastern limit is equally plain, and we need not hesitate to follow the general view that 'Amboglans' on the Rudge cup is Birdoswald. Here I reach the point of orthography which I desire to emphasize, for the cup has not simply (as is usually stated) *Amboglans*, but *Camboglans*. Generally, this C has been taken to be a final O of the name Uxelloduno, slightly misengraved on the cup (MC for NO). But, though the spacing of the letters on the cup is not quite clear, the letter C is a C, and not an O, as, indeed, all who have seen the original agree.

If we turn now to the Ravenna Geography, we find in it (431, 1-10) a sequence of names which seem to belong to the western part of the Wall. In 431, 3 we can identify the Roman name of Ribchester near Preston (Lancashire). In 431, 6, 7, we encounter the Roman road which runs by Brough-under-Stainmore, through Penrith to Carlisle, which latter place is named (431, 8). There follow Magnis, Gabaglanda, Vindolanda (Chesterholm), and then some sites in county Durham and in north-east Yorkshire—as if the route lay north from Preston to Carlisle, thence east to Durham and south to Yorkshire. The whole is confused, and little can be made of it, but I incline to think that 'Magnis' may be a variation of 'Mais,' and 'Gabaglanda' a mis-writing for 'Camboglanna' (or '*-glanda*'). In a MS. *am* might naturally be written ã; then, it is easy for the stroke above the letter to be overlooked and the 'ã' to be read 'a,'—that is, for the 'm'

information as far as Birdoswald. West of that, it adds Petrianae, Aballaba, etc., omits Carlisle and the forts west of it along the Solway estuary, and plunges off to the Derwent and West Cumberland. The same feature seems to underlie the lists of names on the Rudge cup, and in Ravennas. The result is, that, substantially, we have scanty ancient evidence relating to the names along the western part of the Wall. The exact cause of this I do not know, but I hope to return to the problem at a later date. It has not received sufficient attention from those who discussed the place-names of the western forts of the Wall—Bruce, Hübner and others.

to drop out. Therefore, not I only, but others before me have hit on the idea that the first syllable of Gabaglanda should be read *Camb-*, and that it is really the ancient name of Birdoswald with an initial C, as on the Rudge cup. The loss of an initial letter is extremely common in MSS., and many cases could be quoted.* The upshot is that I incline to accept the reading of the Rudge cup and to call Amboglanna 'Camboglanna.' That would mean, as I understand, the 'crooked river,' or 'crooked valley,' and anyone who has ever seen the Irthing valley at Birdoswald will agree that no better name† for it could be found, if place-names ever bear any relation to physical features. At any rate, the evidence which I have set out justifies a reasonable doubt whether Amboglanna can be considered the proper form. If it is not, I shall shed no sentimental tear; 'the rose by any name will smell as sweet.' Those who use indices may, no doubt, have to look out C as well as A; but the moral that I draw is that it is wiser not to use a Roman name, which may turn out to be wrong, instead of an English name, which can be known correctly. Journalists and others, including archaeologists, often seem to find a strange pleasure in using Roman names. They have, perhaps, a feeling that in them they have got to the real thing. Yet they may, in reality, have merely got astray.

* For instance, Ravennas (431.2) gives a place-name 'Ravonia,' which has naturally been connected with Ravenglass, on the Cumberland coast. But probably 'Ravonia' is really a shortened form of 'Bravoniacum,' the name of the important Roman fort at Kirby Thore in the Eden valley.

† It is possible that the name is a plural 'Camboglannae' or Camboglannas,' or '——glanae' (as Holder prefers to spell it); that would suit as well. On the continent several names of rivers, etc., occur, 'glanis' and the like, mostly with one 'n.'

PROCEEDINGS.

Annual General Meeting, 1917.

THE summer meeting and all excursions being still in abeyance, owing to the war, an opportunity was taken for transacting the business of the society at Penrith, on Friday, September 7th, 1917. The arrangements were in the hands of Messrs. J. H. Martindale, W. G. Collingwood and Edward Wilson. A Council Meeting was held in the morning, and in the afternoon at two o'clock the General Meeting took place, at the George Hotel, Penrith, Mr. E. T. Tyson, a vice-president, in the chair and about fifty members present.

The minutes being read and a financial statement made by the Hon. Secretary, the following new members were elected :— The Very Rev. Hastings Rashdall, D.D., Dean of Carlisle : the Rev. R. D. Ellwood, vicar of Millom ; Mr. W. H. B. Leach, M.A., Mr. Archibald Sparke, Mr. J. W. Shepherd, Mr. Thomas Edmondson, Rev. Walter D. Auden, Rev. Canon Byard.

The officers of the society were re-elected for 1917-18, with the exception of Lord Muncaster, a patron, whose death occurred on March 30th, 1917, and Mr. J. G. Gandy, a vice-president, who died on July 7th, 1917, and with the addition of the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Hastings Rashdall.

Mr. L. E. Hope, F.L.S., then read a paper by Mr. Percival Ross, A.M.Inst. C.E., of Bradford, on " The Roman Mile, calculated from the milestones found south-east of Carlisle " (Art. XII). He also exhibited a medieval vessel of green glaze pottery found by himself forty-three years earlier among the ruins of Penrith Castle. Mr. T. H. B. Graham then summarized papers on " The Family of de Mulcaster " (Art. V), and " The Manor of Blakhale " (Art. VI) ; and Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., read an abstract of " The chorography, or a descriptive catalogue of the printed maps, of Cumberland and Westmorland " (Art. I).

Mr. Daniel Scott gave an account of recent discoveries among the Clifford Muniments at Appleby Castle, etc. (Art. X).

Mr. W. G. Collingwood read " Notes on a Neolithic Celt from Bason Bank, near Thwaites, South Cumberland " (Art. III), by Mr. John Cooper, and on " a Piscina, Aumbry and Cross-base at

Millom church," by the Rev. R. D. Ellwood (Art. IV); also an abstract of the pedigree of Docker of Keld, etc., by Mr. G. Lissant and Dr. C. A. Parker (Art. VIII); and part of a paper on "Some early place-names in the Lake district fells" (Art. II).

The meeting then adjourned to Penrith Castle, where Mr. J. F. Curwen spoke on the history of the place and described the recent discoveries brought to light by the excavations of H.M. Office of Works (Art. IX). A vote of thanks to Mr. Knewstubb, surveyor to the Urban District Council, for permission to visit, and to Mr. C. H. Peers, F.S.A., H.M. Inspector of Monuments, for information supplied towards this new and highly interesting description, brought the proceedings to a close.

Spring Meeting.

The general meeting of the Society held at the Fratry, Carlisle, on Tuesday, May 7th, 1918, was preceded by a meeting of Council, at which it was decided to leave arrangements for the second meeting of 1918 in the hands of the chairman and hon. secretary. A report on the Parish Register Section was made by Mr. C. W. Ruston-Harrison, who said that the Registers of Skelton would be issued shortly and that an instalment from those of Kendal was in preparation. The following registers or parts of them are also transcribed but not yet printed:—Arthuret, Carlisle St. Cuthbert, Irthington, Kirkandrews-on-Esk, Kirklinton, Scaleby and Staveley-in-Kendal, transcripts in possession of Mr. C. W. Ruston-Harrison; Crosthwaite (Keswick), Bolton (Penrith), Kendal, Lowther and Morland, transcribed by Mr. Henry Brierley; Bridekirk and Cliburn, by Col. Haswell, M.D.; Alston, by Mr. J. W. Robinson; Bowness-on-Solway, by Messrs. Mounsey, Bowman and Graham; Camerton, by the Rev. E. C. Bennett, vicar; Penrith 1602-1812, by the late George Watson; St. Bees, by Mr. P. H. Fox and the Rev. A. Ainley, vicar; Threlkeld, by the Rev. W. F. Gilbanks; Grasmere (marriages), by Miss Armitt, transcript in possession of her executors; Kirkby Lonsdale, transcript in possession of Mr. E. Conder, F.S.A.

Chancellor Prescott, in answer to enquiries, said that a large proportion of the publications of the Record Commissioners and of the Rolls Series have been given to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle and lodged in the Fratry. These include the Calendars of State Papers up to some few years ago. The Dean and Chapter have good reason to hope that the remaining volumes will also be granted by H.M. Treasury. The Royal Commissioners on

Ancient Records when visiting Carlisle expressed themselves as much pleased with the Library in which the volumes were lodged. The whole series will be available for research work on application to the Cathedral Verger at the Abbey Street Gate, Carlisle.

At the general meeting, Mr. W. G. Collingwood in the chair, the minutes of last meeting having been read, the following new members were elected:—Mr. Charles Collison, B.A., Lonsdale House, St. Bees; Mr. Maurice Dickson, Levenside, Haverthwaite, Ulverston; Miss R. Henderson, Stanwix Brow, Carlisle; Miss Katherine S. Hodgson, Newby Grange, Crosby-in-Eden; Mr. Trevor B. Jones, 9 Chatsworth Square, Carlisle; Sir A. Law, K.C.M.G., C.B., 74 Brook Street, London, W.; Rev. H. H. Malleson, Castle Bromwich Rectory, Warwickshire; Mr. T. B. Nelson, Stratheden, Langwathby; Sir Edgar C. Sanders, Eden Hey, Stanwix.

Mr. J. H. Martindale exhibited for Dr. Barnes, O.B.E., who was unable to be present, a chart containing the pedigree of the Sharps of Bradford Dale and read some notes thereon. The pedigree had been prepared by the late Lt.-Colonel Charles Frederick Sharp, who died at his residence, 4, Northumberland Road, Carlisle, on November 28th, 1917, and who had devoted many years of active research in its preparation. Colonel Sharp was born in 1842 at Addingham, Cumberland, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Sharp, vicar of Addingham and rector of Hutton in the Diocese of Carlisle and rector of Mareham-le-Fen in the Diocese of Lincoln, who married Laura Harriette, daughter of the Rev. R. P. Goodenough, canon of Carlisle, and son of Bishop Goodenough. A brother of the Rev. Wm. Sharp was the Rev. John Sharp, M.A., vicar of Horbury from 1834 to 1899 and a well-known ecclesiastic. Colonel Sharp was educated at Rossall, obtained his commission as a subaltern in the army in 1861, was attached to the 98th Regiment, now known as the North Staffordshire Regiment, saw service both in the East and West Indies, retired with the rank of Lt.-Colonel in 1881 and settled in Carlisle. He was keenly interested in antiquarian matters but his only contribution is this family pedigree which contains not only his own family tree but also that of other families associated with the Sharps by marriage.

The chart containing these pedigrees is 12 feet 3 inches long and 2 feet 7 inches broad. It is too large for reproduction in our *Transactions* but it would certainly form an interesting and valuable addition to any Public Library where it would be accessible for inspection. As might be expected most attention

has been devoted to the Sharp pedigree and the history of the family is traced back to James Sharp who was living at Little Horton, in the county of York, in the 36th year of Henry VIII—i.e. in 1546—and died 1590. Among the many members of the family who have done good service to their country mention should be made of John Sharp, Archbishop of York 1691-1713; Granville Sharp the philanthropist, a grandson of the Archbishop, whose services in connection with the abolition of slavery will be remembered; the Rev. Samuel Sharp, vicar of Wakefield 1810-1855, and William Sharp, M.D., F.R.S. (1805-96), who after practising his profession in Bradford and Hull, settled at Rugby when Dr. Tait was headmaster, and here his energy in the promotion of science led to the establishment of science-teaching as an integral part of the school curriculum.

The Hey pedigree begins with Richard Hey of Pudsey, who died in 1776, whose daughter married John Sharp of Gildersome, and was the father of John Hey, D.D., rector of Passenham, Northants, and the first Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. Included in this pedigree is William Hey, F.R.S., a famous surgeon and mayor of Leeds.

The Alderson pedigree begins with William Alderson of Bowes, who died in 1769 and whose grand-daughter married Samuel Sharp, vicar of Wakefield. In another pedigree the ancestry of Sir Francis Sharp Powell, Bart, M.P., and John Wareing Bardsley, Bishop of Carlisle, are traced back to Thomas Sharp, living in 1589.

Much care has been taken by Colonel Sharp in tracing the pedigree of his mother. This pedigree begins with Glothan, Lord or King of Powys, who lived about 1050 and married Morveth, daughter of Edwyn, Lord of Cardigan, from whom descended Morgan ap Hoel, the father of Jevan, or Evan, or Yvan, or John ap Morgan, who was the father of William ap Yevan who lived in the fifteenth century. The son of this man married a sister of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose son Gregory was created Lord Cromwell. The descendants in direct line include Sir Henry Cromwell and Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England. Further down the tree is William Markham, Archbishop of York, who died in 1807 and whose daughter Cecilia married the Rev. Robert Philip Goodenough, Canon of Carlisle. His daughter Laura Harriette married the Rev. William Sharp and had four sons, Charles Frederick Sharp, Henry Granville Sharp, of the Bengal Civil Service, M.A., B.C.L. Oxon., Arthur Stanhope Sharp and William Goodenough Percy Sharp. The interest of the chart

is enhanced by the addition in colours of the Coats of Arms of Sharp, Goodenough, Markham, Cromwell, Turton, Alderson and Hey, all done by Colonel Sharp.

Mr. Edward Wilson, hon. secretary, exhibited six ancient deeds presented to the Society, through Mr. Charles Johnson of the Public Record Office, by Mr. F. R. Page-Turner of Hove, Sussex, who discovered them about forty years ago among a collection of documents at Folkestone. They have been handed over to the Jackson Library for safe keeping. Five of the six relate to the Askews of South Cumberland, whose later history is given by Dr. Moor in these *Transactions*, N.S., xi, art. xi.

I (in Latin).—" Ego Willms Bowyle [?] fil. Wydonis de Bowyle " grant to John f. John de Aykescowch all my lands and tenements " in villat' de Kyrksanton hameletto de Crosflatho et in villat' de Selcroft [Silecroft] hameleit' de Whytbek et prykholme . . . int' has Divisas videl't inter terr' Johis Hudelston milit' vocat' duob' petris stantes in una via ad cariand' et recariand' ex pte orientali et Aqua le Helpole ex parte occidentali et terr' Johis Hudelston milit' decendend' sup' Syplyngsyke et aqua del Helpole ex pte boriali et descendend' ad mare ex parte australi." Sealed and dated 24th August 3 Edward II [1309]. Witnesses : " Willmo de Twayt' Willmo de Morthyng (Rogerio ?) de Hestholm' Robto de (Chambo' ?) Thomas de Dene cl'ico et multis aliis." Seal defaced : but bore a coat of arms.

John Denton says (p. 12) " The first Boyvill gave to his second son William Boyvill the manor of Kirksanton . . . whose posterity enjoyed the same till the reign of K. Edw. 2nd." Guy de Boyvill, spelt " Bovill " in Dr. Wilson's *St. Bees*, 439, lived in the middle of the thirteenth century ; Roger de Hestholm, 1279 (*ibid.* 439) ; Wm. de Thweytis and Wm. de Morthyng (*ibid.* 89, etc.) were contemporary.

The Askews were for many generations connected with Lacra, near Millom, a place interesting as the site of stone circles (these *Transactions*, O.S., i, 278), and as possessing a name that has puzzled etymologists. Four of the deeds now brought to light give the origin of the Askew ownership ; and the forms of the name—Lawcray, Lowcray, Loucray—suggest *lauk-rá*, " leek-nook," like the Icelandic *lauka-gardr*, " leek-garth." The deeds also add a little to Mr. Graham's account of the Mulcasters in article VI of this volume. They are all of 1404, namely :—

II (in Latin).—Sir Robert de Mulcastre, kt., his wife Johanna, and Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert de Bampton, kt., grant to Richard de Ayscogh their lands and tenements in Lowcray and

Scales in Kyrcksantan. Witnesses: Wm. de Leegh, John de Skelton and John Lamplogh, kts., Rich. de Skelton, John de Perdishow, Rich. de Hudelston: Dated Brawnthwayt [Branthwaite], Thursday before St. John Baptist, 5 Henry IV. Seals: Mulcaster arms (see p. 118 *ante*), an I., and an M.

III (in French).—Robert de Mulcastre, kt., Johanna his wife, and Margaret de Bampton appoint Richard de Hudelston of Hyton their attorney to give seisin of Lowcray [and] Scales to Richard de Ayscow. Same date and place. Seals: R., I., and M.

IV (in French).—Malde [Maud] de Bampton, wife of the late Robert de Bampton, releases to Richard de Ayscogh all claim to dower in Lawcray [and] Scales, which formerly belonged to Robert de Bampton. Same date and place. Seal incomplete.

V (in Latin).—Thomas de Graisothen, rector of Haryngton, releases to Richard de Ayscowe all claims in Loucray and Scales. Witnesses: Wm. de Legh, Wm. de Osmunderlawe, Christopher de Curwen, Robert de Mulcaster, kts. Dated at Brawnthwayt, Thursday after the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, 5 Henry IV. Seal defaced.

For Robert f. Robert de Bampton and John de Perdishow see Dr. Wilson's *St. Bees*, 284 *n.* For the Skeltons and Wm. de Osmunderlawe as connected with Robert de Mulcaster see these *Transactions*, N.S., xvi, 174, and this volume, p. 118 *ante*.*

The sixth document is a bond to perform obligations not here set forth from Thomas Craister of Carlisle to Miles son of John Archer of Kendal, April 7th, 1663.

The Editor then read abstracts of the following papers:—

"The Roman name of Birdoswald Fort," by Professor Haverfield (Art. XIII).

"The name of Birdoswald," by W. G. Collingwood (Addenda).

"The Roman road in Eskdale," by C. R. B. McGilchrist, F.S.A.Scot.

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* Mr. T. H. B. Graham kindly adds the following note:—"It is possible that Lacra had been long in the possession of the de Mulcasters, because the Surrey pedigree (p. 110 *ante*) states that Robert de Mulcaster made a settlement about 1273-4, of his land at Millom. The other parties to the conveyance are Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert de Bampton, Maud his widow, and the parson of Harrington, who remits his right. It is clear that Johanna and Maud were not co-heiresses, for it is Margaret who conveys the inheritance, while Maud only joins to release her dower. The other parties may have derived their title by purchase from the de Mulcasters. All the deeds were executed at Branthwaite (near Cockermouth), probably the residence of Richard de Skelton, one of the witnesses, because Richard de Skelton "of Branthwaite" was sheriff in the following year. The de Bamptons were of Bampton in Cumberland (see these *Transactions*, N.S., vii, p. 220, and Nicolson and Burn, ii, 210.")

"Five documents concerning Sizergh, Strickland and Barton," by the Rev. Frederick W. Ragg, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. (Art. VII).

"St. Leonard's Hospital, Kendal," extract from the Assize Roll of 1278, communicated by A. P. Brydson, M.A. (Addenda).

"Sir Robert Parving," by the Rev. J. R. Magrath, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.

"The Family of Borradaile," by Joseph Skelton.

"A Book of Westmorland Wills," by W. G. Collingwood.

The thanks of the meeting were returned to the Dean for permission to meet in the Fratry.

At 3-15 p.m. Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.R.I.B.A., local secretary for Cumberland to the Society of Antiquaries of London, conducted the party to the recent discoveries at Carlisle Castle, describing them as follows:—

The curtain wall on this the south side of the Castle is probably the most intact part of the original work left. This might naturally be expected seeing it is on the protected side and least liable to serious attack. From the main gateway as far as the cross curtain dividing the two Wards it is Edwardian, but beyond, where it forms the main protection of the Inner Ward, it is Norman as far as the angle containing the small door. Beyond this again it is modern, of last century's date. The block of buildings known as Queen Mary's rooms or tower stood here, probably of late fifteenth or early sixteenth-century date; they were removed in 1835. The bank on which we stand, between the wall and the moat, has long been known as the Lady's Walk. The door giving access to it from the buildings of the Inner Ward has a shield over it and from this is reputed to have been made by a "Dacre." The following Dacres have been governors of the castle:—William Dacre in 1268; Ranulph in the latter part of the same year; a second Ranulph in 1332, and Lord William in 1541. The work may be about this last date. The shield is very much weathered and can hardly be deciphered, but the charges seem to be the Dacre escallop. Mary Stewart was a prisoner here for about two months in 1568 and Lord Scroop was then governor, but the door was probably in existence before this time. It is hardly likely to have been made during this short period and especially not in the light of the recorded precautions taken or proposed for the security of the Royal prisoner. Carlisle has always been a Royal Castle and not the residence of any great ruling family, except officially, therefore the accommodation for the ladies was of a very inferior description and inconvenient.

You can here see on the rampart walk the medieval device made to prevent an attacking party from following a retreat when once they had gained a footing on the rampart walk. There are three of these "gaps or breaks" in the castle and to my mind are the most simple explanation of the "five drawbridges" mentioned in the amount allowed for timber to Bishop John de Halton for repairs and which have given rise to the idea of a drawbridge across a ditch on the City side of the Castle Orchard.

We now enter the Outer Ward. As is usually the case in castles with two wards, the inner ward was defended by a second moat in front of the dividing curtain. Here it extended from north to south, the full width between the outer curtains, and no doubt was crossed at first by a drawbridge directly in front of the Captain's Tower or inner gate. About the middle of the sixteenth century, when the outer curtains had the two north-west and south-west bastions and other works prepared to receive artillery, this drawbridge became more or less obsolete and a stone bridge leading on to a protected roadway, capable of being enfiladed, was made across this moat, between the moat and inner curtain; and you can see a portion of the paving to-day. From the excavations now made you can see there have been *two* bridges on this site, the earlier one of *small arches* and the later one of a single span. The springers for this later (seventeenth century) bridge cut in a very curious way across the retaining walls of the moat. There never was (as has been supposed by some writers) a drawbridge on the site of this stone bridge. There is no tower to receive it and there never was one; in fact it would have been useless in such a position. At the same time on the counter abutment of the original drawbridge, in front of the inner gate, a half-moon battery was formed and from what you can see to-day you can judge how accurate Nutter's view of this portion of the castle is. The excavations show a battery some 40 or 50 feet diameter, with a fine splayed base course, which is perfect and complete as far as excavated. The centre part cannot be examined owing to the necessary traffic to the inner ward. There is also some misconception about the line of this roadway and approach to the bridge. It is described as "zigzag," but the remains show it to have been nearly straight on the east side of the moat and only the required space to give access for vehicles after coming through the outer gate to turn on to the bridge.

That this moat was filled with water is proved by the sluice

for emptying, which exists in the scarp of the outer moat and which you saw outside.

We now go the Richard III or Tile Tower. This tower is an interesting building and well worthy of your attention. It stands on a solid masonry plinth of early character visible on the west face (that is, outside the curtain wall) at a considerably lower level than where we are standing now. The upper part of the tower is brick and the tower probably derives one of its names from this circumstance, for it is not very common to find early military brick-work in Cumberland. The ancient bricks are the very thin ones and may be seen on the north and south faces; the east and west sides have been refaced in later times and have now been made safe by the care of H.M. Office of Works. The character of the brickwork, especially the internal work, is about the end of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century. Considerable building operations were carried out at the castle during the period when the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III, was Lord Warden of the Marches, and his cognizance, the white boar, is carved in a panel on the south face of the tower. The tower probably has got its other name from this device. The tower consists of two floors and both are arched in brick; also the fireplaces and interior openings are all finished in moulded and splayed bricks. The fireplaces were more or less perfect some 35 years ago, but fell owing to the damp getting in at the roofs; this has now been very carefully put right. The interior has also been cleaned out and the ancient floor level shown, also the gunports on the lower floor opened out and made visible. The windows on this the east face are not the original ones, and it is probable that the present door giving access to the upper floor is not in its original position. There are small mural chambers, garderobes, and recesses on both floors. The whole of the arches are four centered, which indicates a clear architectural date, viz.: Tudor, so that if the work was carried out by the Duke of Gloucester it is very early.

With a vote of thanks to Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., H.M. Inspector of Monuments, for permission to view the excavations, the proceedings terminated.

ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

Castle How on the Duddon.

Revisiting the site, I have found justification for the guess on p. 97 *ante*, in remains of building which I think have never been recorded. On the west side or back of the crag an ancient path leads up to a sloping rock, a little south of the ruined enclosure which appears to be a comparatively modern fold. The sloping rock has evidently been built upon to improve the access, but the stones used are now heaped at its foot. The path continues above it to a level lap or platform below the summit, measuring about 80 by 30 feet. At the south-west corner of the platform stones remain, forming the angle of a building, and other stones lie along the edges of this oblong space showing that some kind of structure once stood here, though the area is now overgrown with turf. From the south-east corner of the oblong a path goes over the ridge, in some places artificially cut in the rock, and down to the grass-gully dividing the two summits of the how. Hence downwards on the south there is access to two smaller laps where traces of building remain ; one of them with the footing of a wall across a place which might otherwise be approached from below. Elsewhere the sides of the how are precipitous. Its summit, by the Ordnance Map, 891 feet above sea, and about 250 feet above the river, commands a view of the Roman (and medieval) road from Hardknot pass to Gaitscale, and of the Duddon valley towards Seathwaite. Extending from the how on its west side an ancient enclosure takes in a large space of ground, fairly free from rocks and including a stream (there seems to be no other water supply) and forms a sort of outer bailey. On the six-inch Ordnance Map the name of Demming Crag is given to a rock to the west of the Castle How, and the connection of the two names on p. 97 is perhaps a mistake ; but the site can certainly be added to our list of early crag-castles. —W.G.C.

The name of Birdoswald.

The President's paper (Art. XIII) suggests the further question —What does Birdoswald mean ? It was Borddosewald, 1199 ; Bordoswald, Bordosewald, Bordeswald, early 13th century ;

Burdoswald, 1295; Bordeswald, 1490 (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, pp. 223-6, 305-6, 451; Sedgefield, *Place-names of C. & W.*, p. 14). It is one of the Celtic constructions described in these *Trans.*, N.S., xviii, p. 94, i.e. at the latest, of the early twelfth century: the "bord" of Oswald.

Prof. Sedgefield says of the name Oswald that it is a very common one in O.E. documents: but it is very uncommon in early Cumberland history. Locally the feast of Oswald, king and martyr (Aug. 5th), was observed (*Wetherhal*, p. 384), and the Holm Cultram legend of St. Bega mentions him (Wilson, *St. Bees*, p. 504), but his name was not so often given at baptism as his fame might have suggested. His great victory over Cadwalla at Heavenfield near Hexham in 634 established the Anglian kingdom and the Columban church in Northumbria; we have accounts of it from three sides, from Iona, from Jarrow and from Bangor, within about a hundred years of the event. Nennius of North Wales, countryman of Cadwalla, mentions it as the battle of Catscaul, i.e. the battle at the Wall; and gives Oswald the title of "him of the white hand." Bede has much to say of the cross he set up, and the conversion of his army. Abbot Adamnan tells a story which he heard from abbot Failbhe, who had it from abbot Seghine, to whom Oswald himself told it, of the dream in which St. Columba appeared to the king, as he slept in his camp on the day before the battle; how Oswald then called together his twelve Christian leaders—baptized like himself "among the Scots"—and his army of pagan Angles, and at nightfall set out to march upon the enemy. Apparently the attack was a surprise. It is obvious that Oswald, having come from Iona, was marching eastwards by the Roman road along the Wall. This is practically told us by Adamnan i, 1, and by Bede, H.E. iii, 3, who unite in suggesting that Iona was Oswald's early refuge and home; they cannot be otherwise interpreted. Cadwalla had come from York, where he had just put to death Oswald's brother Eanfrith, north by Watling Street to Corbridge. The ready-made Roman forts on the wall, still ramparted, would offer sites for camping. If twenty-four miles were not rather far for the night march, it might be at Birdoswald that this last halt and council occurred. That the place was traditionally connected with these events is suggested by the curious analogy between Bordd-Oswald and *Bwrdd-Arthur*, "Arthur's table," the name of a flat-topped hill crowned with earthworks, said to be Roman, between Redwharf-bay and Penmon in Anglesey. *Bwrdd* in Welsh and *bord* in Anglo-Saxon, mean "table": hence perhaps the various forms of this

name of Celtic construction, which probably means Oswald's Table, whatever that connotes.—W.G.C.

St. Leonard's Hospital, Kendal.

In continuation of the notes given in our last volume (these *Transactions*, N.S., xvii, p. 254), Mr. A. P. Brydson contributes the following :—

" Assize Roll, 981, 7 Edward I [1278]. Margaret de Ros was summoned to answer Thomas prior of Cunegesheued [Conishead] in a plea that she should keep with him the agreement made between William de Lancastre maternal uncle of the aforesaid Margaret whose sole heir she is, and John prior of Cunygesheued, predecessor of the prior, concerning the advowson of the lazar-house of St. Leonard of Kyrkeby in Kendale. And whereof he says that whereas it was agreed between the said William de Lancaster and the said John, formerly prior of Cunygesheued, at the feast of St. Matthew, 48 Henry III [21 Sept., 1264] that the said William should grant to the aforesaid John and his successors the advowson of the lazar-house of St. Leonard in frankalmoign [*in puram liberam et perpetuam elemosinam*] so that it should be lawful for the same prior and his successors to appoint as keeper whomsoever he shall consider best, and to discharge and remove whenever it shall be necessary without contradiction from anyone ; and also that the said keepers shall give [*facerent*] obedience to the said John and his successors for ever ; the aforesaid Margaret deforces from him the aforesaid advowson, and does not permit him to appoint and remove the keeper at his will, or permit the keeper of the same house to give obedience to the aforesaid prior. And because the aforesaid Margaret does not keep the agreement with him he has loss to the value of twenty pounds. And therefore he brings suit, etc.

" And Margaret by her attorney came and defended the force and injury. And said that the aforesaid hospital was assigned to her as part of the inheritance of the aforesaid William de Launcastre whose sole heir she is, whereupon she says that she is not able to answer him on that occasion without a certain Walter de Faucunberge and Agnes his wife, Marmaduke de Twenge and Lucy his wife, Joan and Sybil daughters and heirs of a certain Ladrina formerly wife of John de Bella Aqua her partners [*participibus*] etc. And she says that the aforesaid Joan and Sybil are under age. And the prior knows this. Therefore let the suit remain until [they come] of age etc."

As William de Ros, successor of Margaret, was in possession of the advowson, she must have won her case.

Pennington Tympanum.

Miss Fell, daughter of the late John Fell, Esq., of Newcastle, and formerly of Fell Mount, Pennington, has presented to the Vicar the 12th-century Tympanum of the first Parish Church of Pennington. The Tympanum, for nearly a century, has formed the lintel of an outbuilding at Beckside Farm.* . . . In 1826, when the old Church (the second Parish Church of Pennington) was demolished and replaced by the present edifice, the stone was discovered (so tradition says), in one of the window sills, and, according to the custom of those days, was probably purchased by Mr. Fell, one of the Churchwardens, for an outbuilding at his farm. The Tympanum has been placed temporarily in the Church. After the War, when the proposed scheme of Church alterations is carried out, it will be prominently built into a suitable place in the porch. (*Carlisle Diocesan Gazette*).

* For a description of this important relic see these *Transactions*, N.S., iii, 373-379.

CORRIGENDA TO VOL. XVII.

P. 207, l. 24, *for* Gospatrick *read* Gospatrik.
P. 207, l. 34, *for Cardeu read* Cardeu.
P. 208, l. 4, *for* Waldeof *read* Walldeof.
P. 208, l. 21, *for* Cardeu & Combedeyfoch *read* Cardeu & Combedeyfoch.
Pp. 217, 218, *in the charter several times read* æ *for* ae.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR.

"The Ruthwell Cross in its Relation to other Monuments of the Early Christian Age," by W. G. Collingwood. (Overprint from Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, 3rd ser., vol. v. Pp. 51 including 36 illustrations. To be had from the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. M. H. M'Kerrow, 43 Buccleuch Street, Dumfries, 2s. 6d.). An attempt at a short history of Northumbrian monuments, the development of their art and their places in a chronological sequence.

In Memoriam.

The Rev. William Greenwell, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. Lond. and Scot., who died at Durham, on January 27th, 1918, aged 97, was connected with our Society from its inception. The first article in these *Transactions*, after the Presidential introduction, was his—on "Recently opened Tumuli in Cumberland and Westmorland," and he was one of our honorary members during forty years past. Born at Greenwell Ford, Durham, in 1820, the son of W. T. Greenwell, J.P., D.L., he was educated at the Grammar School and University College of Durham, ordained by the Bishop of Durham, 1844, a Minor Canon of Durham, 1854, librarian to the dean and chapter, 1862, and in 1882 Hon. D.C.L. of the University. He was a man of exceptional powers and varied interests—a keen volunteer in the early days of the movement; an expert angler, who not only invented the trout-fly, known as "Greenwell's Glory," but continued to fish until his latest years; editor of learned works on medieval history for the Surtees Society; explorer of prehistoric remains, on which he was the great authority, and a famous and successful collector. His Greek coins, which he began to collect in 1856, sold for £11,000; his stone implements realised £12,000; his bronze implements were bought by Mr. Pierpont Morgan (for £10,000, it is said) and are now in the British Museum, to which he presented collections illustrating his best-known work, "British Barrows," published in 1877. The early sculptured stones which he acquired and placed in the Cathedral Library, Durham, are described in the *Catalogue* by himself and Professor Haverfield. He was elected F.S.A. in 1868 and F.R.S. in 1878; for many years president of the Northumberland and Durham Archaeological Society, and a member of many learned societies in Great Britain and abroad, to whose publications he was a valued contributor. In Dr. Greenwell we lose one of the most remarkable figures among the antiquaries of the past century.

Dr. Charles Arundel Parker, a member of our Council, who died on June 22nd, 1918, at Parknook, Gosforth, was born at Chatham on November 10th, 1851, the son of Charles Allan

Parker, of a stock widely connected in our district. He was educated at the Ipswich Grammar School, Wellington College and Edinburgh University, where he took his M.B. and C. M. in 1873, and after further study at London, Paris and Vienna, proceeded M.D., F.R.C.S.E. in 1884. He commenced practice in Dumfriesshire in 1875; next year he married a daughter of Dr. John Smith, the celebrated Edinburgh physician. Of his family the eldest son has served through the East African campaign, the second is Lieut.-Commander R.N., and the youngest a Captain R.A.M.C.; his son-in-law is a Lieutenant in the East Yorks Regt. Removing to Gosforth in 1877 Dr. Parker continued in practice until his last illness, and there was no man better known or who will be more missed throughout that part of Cumberland. He was J.P. from 1883, chairman of Gosforth Parish Council from its formation, and correspondent of Gosforth School from 1895; churchwarden for many years, and active in all public interests of Seascale and the surrounding neighbourhood as well as in the life of the village, where he resided on the estate of Parknook, to which he succeeded in 1891. He became a member of our Society in 1878 for ten years; F.S.A.Scot. in 1885, and rejoining us in 1901 was next year elected a member of Council. The chief antiquarian interest of his life was found in the early monuments at Gosforth. It was at our meeting there in June, 1881, that he described the cross, mentioning the tradition that it was Danish; and the late Rev. W. S. Calverley, who had already begun the study of such relics, suggested the interpretation of the Loki panel. In that autumn they cleaned and examined the cross, and in March, 1882, Dr. Parker discovered the "Fishing Stone." They communicated with Professor George Stephens, of Copenhagen, then known as the leading authority on Scandinavian monuments, and he visited Gosforth in the summer of 1882. Mr. Calverley and Dr. Parker together wrote papers, read to the Royal Archaeological Institute at Carlisle and London in that year (*Archaeological Journal*, March, 1883; these *Transactions*, o.s., vi), and Dr. Parker's description, "The Runic Crosses of Gosforth," appeared with Williams and Norgate in 1882. After further discoveries, in which he had the leading share, especially that of the hogbacks in 1896, he published a book on "The Ancient Crosses of Gosforth" (Elliot Stock, 1896), the substance of which was given again in his volume on "The Gosforth District" (Titus Wilson, 1904), dealing with the various antiquities of South-Western Cumberland. In his "Story of Shelagh, Olaf Cuaran's daughter" (Titus Wilson, 1909), he

approached the subject from a romantic point of view; and finally, in 1917, with the present Editor, set forth the views to which the further consideration of many years had led, giving new and accurate drawings—for he was an excellent pen-draughtsman—from the details as seen on the cross. The full list of his varied contributions to these *Transactions* is as follows :—

O.S. vi, with the Rev. W. S. Calverley, "The Sculptured Cross at Gosforth."
O.S. vi, "Notes on Gosforth Church, etc."
O.S. vii, "Notes on a Roman Altar, etc., at Haile."
O.S. viii, "Camp on Infell, Ponsonby."
O.S. viii, "Gosforth Registers."
O.S. viii, "Oak Trough found in Eskdale."
O.S. xvi, "The Parkers of Old Town, etc."
N.S. ii, "Early Sculptured Stones at Gosforth, Ponsonby, etc."
N.S. ii, "Bells at Gosforth, Irton and Waberthwaite."
N.S. ii, Note on the Holy Well Chapel at Gosforth.
N.S. iii, "Caernarvon Castle" [Beckermet].
N.S. iii, "Mould from Gill, St. Bees."
N.S. iii, Descriptions of Calder Abbey and Roman pottery from Ravenglass.
N.S. iii, with Mr. J. F. Curwen, "Gosforth Hall."
N.S. iv, with W. G. Collingwood, "The so-called Danish Camp at Gosforth."
N.S. v, with W. G. Collingwood, "The Earthwork on Infell, Ponsonby."
N.S. vi, "Roman Coin found at Gosforth."
N.S. vi, Note on the [first] flint arrowhead found at Gosforth.
N.S. ix, "Some medieval Crosses, etc. in West Cumberland."
N.S. xii, "A Seventeenth-Century Charm."
N.S. xiv, "The Calder Abbey Gold Coins."
N.S. xiv, "The Family of Porter."
N.S. xiv, "Muncaster Church."
N.S. xvi, Notes on land at Gosforth, and a coin from Hardknot.
N.S. xvii, "Knitting Sticks."
N.S. xvii, with W. G. Collingwood, "A Reconsideration of Gosforth Cross."
N.S. xviii, with Mr. G. Lissant, "A pedigree of Docker."

A paper read in 1909 on "Bloomeries in Wasdale," held over for completion, and several articles, especially the pedigree of the Irtons, on which Dr. Parker spent much time and research, ought to be printed when occasion serves, to complete the work of a colleague whose loss is deeply regretted.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(Completed to June 30th, 1918).

HONORARY MEMBER.

Maxwell, The Right Hon. Sir Herbert E., Bart., M.P., Monreith, Wigtownshire.

MEMBERS.

[Names in Small Capitals signify Life Members; an Asterisk indicates Subscribers to the Parish Register Section; a Dagger to the Research Fund; and a Parallel to the Record Publication Fund].

1914 Abercrombie, Mrs., Augill Castle, Brough.
1913 Aberdeen University Library (P. J. Anderson, Librarian).
1911 Adair, Harold, Ringingstone, Egremont, Cumberland.
1911 Ainley, Rev. A., The Priory, St. Bees.
1878 Ainsworth, Sir J. S., Bart., M.P., Harecroft, Holmrook, Carnforth.
1874 Allison, Sir R. A., Scaleby Hall, Carlisle.*
1895 Ambleside Library, "Armitt Trust."
1915 Anderson, Dr. W. D., Chestnut Hill, Keswick.
1911 Anderson, Rev. T. W., The Vicarage, Temple Sowerby, Penrith.
1912 Anderton, Henry Ince, Palazzo Capponi, 28 Via Gino Capponi, Florence, Italy.
1899 Archibald, C. F., 2 Darnley Road, West Park, Leeds.
1879 Argles, Thomas Atkinson, *Treasurer* (1908), Eversley, Milnthorpe.
1916 Ashby, Miss M. Ruth, Grange Bank, Wigton.
1902 Atkinson, John R., Bank Field, Beckermet.
1907 Atkinson, William, The Rookery, Ulverston.
1917 Auden, Rev. Walter D., Bainbridge Road, Sedbergh.
1917 Auld, J. H., 12 Scotch Street, Whitehaven.

1913 Baddeley, Mrs M. S., 2 Lake View Villas, Bowness-on-Windermere.
1911 Bailey, Charles Edwin, Howard Cottage, Warton, near Carnforth.
1913 Baily, Rev. G. H. J., Burneside Vicarage Kendal.
1913 Baily, Mrs. G. H. J., Burneside Vicarage, Kendal.
1915 Banks, T. M., Heversham, Milnthorpe.
1875 Barnes, H., O.B.E., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., *Vice-President* (1909), Portland Square, Carlisle ‖
1908 Barnes, T., M.A., Solicitor, Carlisle.
1907 Baron, Rev. R. R. N., Mouldron, Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.
1885 Barrow-in-Furness Free Library.
1910 Barrow-in-Furness, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, The Abbey, Carlisle.
1913 Barrow Naturalists' Field Club (W. L. Page, Cavendish Street, Barrow).
1918 Bates, Lt.-Col. J. H., Fir Bank, Penrith.
1918 Bates, Miss, Fir Bank, Penrith.
1906 Bateson, Mrs., Upna Ghur, Lancaster.
1912 Baxter, Rev. William, Holm Cultram Rectory, Abbey Town, Carlisle.
1881 Beardsley, Richard Henry, Grange-over-Sands.

1912 Beckton, John Backhouse, 81 Castle Street, Carlisle.
1910 Beetham, Dr. Frederick, Clifton End, Manningham, Bradford.*
1899 Bell, W. Heward, F.S.A., Cleeve House, Seend, Wilts.
1911 Bennett, Mrs., Whelpside, Hensingham, near Whitehaven.
1893 Benson, Mrs., Hyning, Milnthorpe.
1899 Bentinck, Lord Henry Cavendish, Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1889 Birkbeck, Robert, F.S.A., 20 Berkeley Square, London.
1914 Blackburn, Edward, Solicitor, Low Row, Carlisle.
1879 Blair, Robert, F.S.A., Harton Lodge, South Shields.
1902 Board of Education Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, Kensington,
1899 Booker, R. P. L., M.A., F.S.A., Eton College, Windsor. [S.W.
1912 Borwick, Lady, Eden Lacy, Lazonby, R.S.O.
1877 Boston Free Library, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
1913 Bosward, Wm., Parr's Bank, Penrith.
1913 Bouch, C. M. Lowther, St. Gabriel's House, St. Peter's, London Docks, E.
1914 Bouch, Rev. J. Lowther, Ackworth Rectory, Pontefract.*
1898 Bowman, A. N., Wreay Syke, Carlisle.
1918 Braithwaite, Mrs. E. A., West Croft, Egremont, Cumberland.
1908 Braithwaite, J. W., Market Square, Kirkby Stephen.
1916 Brasenose College Library, Oxford.
1908 Breeks, Mrs., Helbeck Hall, Brough, Kirkby Stephen.
1905 Brierley, Henry, *Member of Council* (1910), *Member of Parish Register Committee* (1911), 26 Swinley Road, Wigan.*
1910 Brierley, Mrs. H., 26 Swinley Road, Wigan.
1907 Briggs, William, The Vale, Lancaster.
1906 Broatch, J., Solicitor, Stanger Street, Keswick.
1888 Brougham, Lord, K.C.V.O., Brougham Hall, Penrith.
1914 Brown, James Walter, 35 Chiswick Street, Carlisle.
1904 Brown, William, F.S.A., The Old House, Sowerby, Thirsk.
1914 Browne, Thomas, Broadgate House, Windermere.
1914 Bruce, Mrs., Wansfell, Windermere.
1908 Brydson, A. P., M.A., Water Park, Greenodd, Ulverston.
1913 Buchanan, McIver, 28 Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, London, W.
1905 Buckwell, G. W., Board of Trade Surveyor's Office, 73 Robertson Street, Glasgow.
1913 Burlington, Joseph, B.A., Kingston Place, Fox Houses Road, Whitehaven.
1913 Burnett, Dr. J. R., Riverholme, Keswick.
1905 Burnett, James R., The Red Beeches, Scotby, Carlisle.
1915 Burns-Lindow, Samuel L., Greenlands, Holmrook, Carnforth.
1895 Butler, Wilson, B.A., Glebelands, Broughton-in-Furness.
1917 Byard, Rev. Canon, The Vicarage, Penrith.

1911 Caine, Rev. Cæsar, The Vicarage, Cleator, Cumberland.
1899 Calverley, Mrs., Eskdale, Cumberland.
1898 Campbell, Rev. Canon, M.A., The Abbey, Carlisle.
1878 Carey, Thomas, 23 Curzon Street, Maryport.
1899 Carlisle Public Library (L. E. Hope, Tullie House).*
1913 Carlisle, Rosalind, Countess of, Boothby Manor House, Brampton.
1905 Carlisle, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of, *Patron* (1905), Rose Castle, Carlisle.
1917 Carmichael, Rev. T. A., Bolton Vicarage, Penrith.
1916 Carr, Miss M. Joyce, The Hall, Wigton, Cumberland.
1897 Carr, Sidney Storey, 14 Percy Gardens, Tynemouth, Northumberland.
1892 Carruthers, Richard, Eden Grove, Carlisle.
1907 Cartmell, H. Studholme, Hayton, near Carlisle.*
1875 Cartmell, Joseph, C.E., 15 Caldew Street, Silloth.
1911 Casson, T. E., Keswick School, Keswick.
1911 Castlehow, William, Watermillock, Penrith.
1892 Chadwick, S. J., F.S.A., Lyndhurst, Dewsbury.
1917 Chambers, Walter J., Ullcoats, Bidston Road, Oxton, Cheshire.
1899 Chance, F. W., Morton, Carlisle.
1915 Chippindall, Col. W. H., Fairbank Cottage, Kirkby Lonsdale.*

1901 Chorley Free Public Library.
1899 Clark, John, Broughton-in-Furness.*
1893 Clarke, Rev. J. J., M.A., Selside Vicarage, Kendal.*
1914 Clay, Miss Rotha Mary, Miller Bridge, Ambleside.
1903 Clayton, Mrs., Chesters, Humshaugh.
1910 Clegg, Lieut. E. C., The Border Regiment, The Castle, Carlisle.
1905 Cock, Rev. E. H., Winster, Windermere.
1910 Cole, T. E. Butler, Eskmeals House, Bootle.
1894 Collingwood, A. H., Town Clerk's Office, Carlisle.
1887 Collingwood, W. G., M.A., F.S.A., *Editor* (1900), and *Vice-President* (1915), Lanehead, Coniston.*†‖
1909 Collingwood, Robin G., M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford.
1918 Collison, Charles, B.A., Lonsdale House, St. Bees.
1883 Conder, Edward, F.S.A., Terry Bank, Old Town, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Conigree Court, Newent, Gloucester.*
1913 Copeland, Rev. Wm., St. Stephen's Vicarage, Carlisle.
1903 Coulthard, Dr., Aspatria.
1913 Cousins, H. M., M.Sc., County Secondary School, Brampton.
1913 Coutts, Hubert, R.I., Hammarbank, Windermere.
1913 Coutts, Mrs., Hammarbank, Windermere.
1884 Coward, John, Fountain Street, Ulverston.
1886 Cowper, H. S., F.S.A., *Vice-President* (1904), High House, Hawkshead.
1915 Crackenthorpe, Dayrell, Newbiggin Hall, Newbiggin, Carlisle.
1885 Creighton, Miss, Eden Mount, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1904 Crerar, Dr. J. W., 11 High Street, Maryport.
1886 Crewdson, F. W., *Auditor* (1906), Prince Charlie's House, Kendal.
1913 Crewdson, Capt. W. D., Helme Lodge, Kendal.
1901 Cropper, Charles J., Ellergreen, Kendal.
1904 Cumberland and Westmorland Association of London (C. Maugham, Hon. Sec., The Park, London Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.).
1910 Cumpston, Miss, Barton Hall, Penrith.
1900 Curwen, A. D., Workington Hall, Workington.
1899 Curwen, Eldred Vincent, Withdeane Court, Brighton.
1887 Curwen, John F., F.S.A., *Hon. Secretary for Correspondence* (1911), Heversham, Westmorland.
1906 Curwen, Miss Patricia, Workington Rectory.

1914 Danson, F. C., F.S.A., Dry Close, Grasmere.*
1915 Davies, Rev. W. A., Ponsonby Vicarage, Calderbridge, Carnforth.
1907 Dent, R. W., Flass House, Crosby Ravensworth, Shap.
1895 Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W.
1911 Dickinson, Frederick, The Towers, Cockermouth.
1918 Dickson, Maurice, Levenside, Haverthwaite, Ulverston.
1886 Dixon, T., Rheda, Whitehaven.
1911 Dobson, William, Howgate, Brampton.
1913 Dodd, Miss E. L., London Road, Carlisle.
1894 Donald, Miss H. M., Stanwix, Carlisle.
1909 Donald, Mrs. Sydney, Quarry Hill, Mealsgate.
1903 Douglas, Rev. D. G., 24 Manor Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
1901 Doyle, Hugh, 4 Cringlethwaite Terrace, Egremont, R.S.O., Cumberland.
1903 Dyson, Mrs., 1 Hoad Terrace, Ulverston.*

1916 Edmonds Charles, Dalzell Street, Moor Row, Cumberland.
1906 Edmondson, R. H., Brierswood, Sawrey, Windermere.
1917 Edmondson, Thomas, Carleton Terrace, Penrith.
1911 Elliott, George Wilson, Norcroft House, Penrith.
1912 Ellison, John, Holme Wood, Cockermouth.
1917 Ellwood, Rev. R. D., Millom Vicarage, Millom.
1913 Evans, D. A. E., Manor House, St. Bees.

1911 Fair, Miss, The Ferns, Eskdale Green, Cumberland.
1913 Falcon, Mrs. Gordon, The Red House, Keswick.
1887 Farrer, William, Litt.D., *Vice-President* (1903), Hall Garth, Carnforth.

1915 Fawcitt, Dr. Richard, Park Stile, Broughton-in-Furness.
1912 Fell, Major J. P., Ulverston, Furness.
1912 Fendley, James, 1 Wellington Place, Botcherby.
1901 Ferguson, Major Spencer C., *Member of Council* (1905), 37 Lowther Street, Carlisle.*†‖
1910 Fisher, Joseph, Higham, Bassenthwaite Lake, Cockermouth.
1886 Fletcher, W. L., Stoneleigh, Workington.
1884 Ford, John Rawlinson, *Vice-President* (1914), Yealand Conyers, Carnforth.
1899 Ford, Rev. Harold D., Thursby Vicarage, Carlisle.
1907 Forster, Charles, Cawthorpe House, Bourne, Lincolnshire.*‖
1907 Forster, R. H., F.S.A., 2 Enmore Road, Putney, London, S.W.
1914 Foster, Allan, Swarthbeck Cottage, Pooley Bridge.
1904 Fothergill, Miss, Brownber Cottage, Ravenstonedale.
1911 Fox, P. H., M.A., 119B St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.*‖
1913 Frankland, Edward Percy, B.A., Ph.D., M.Sc., Needlehouse, Ravenstonedale.

1912 Gandy, Henry, M.A., Skirsgill Park, Penrith.
1910 Garnett, Miss, Fairfield, Windermere.
1915 Garston, Miss Gwendolen, Bowston Bridge, Burneside, Kendal.
1889 Gatey, George, Gale Bank, Ambleside.
1907 Geddes, Miss Marion, Langrigge Howe, Windermere.
1877 Gibson, Miss M., Beckside House, Barbon.*
1911 Gibson, William, Greyfell, Penrith.*
1885 Gilbanks, Rev. W. F., M.A., Great Orton, Carlisle.
1911 Gill, F. V., c/o Alfred Gill & Co., Colonial Buildings, 139 Sunbridge Road, Bradford.
1877 Gillbanks, Mrs., Clifton, Penrith.
1906 Gillbanks, Plaskett, Clifton, Penrith.
1877 Gillings, Mrs., Broughton-in-Furness.
1916 Glaister, Professor John, M.D., F.R.S.E., The University, Glasgow.*
1916 Glasgow University Library.
1911 Golland, Rev. C. E., M.A., The Vicarage, Glasson Dock, near Lancaster.
1910 Goodchild, Mrs. C. Waldon, Milburn, Newbiggin, Carlisle.
1914 Goodman, Rev. G. J., Ashmore, Brampton.
1913 Gordon, Mrs., 9 Scotch Street, Whitehaven.
1904 Gordon, Rev. C. J., Great Salkeld, Penrith.
1909 Graham, Hartley, The Larches, Penrith.
1899 Graham, T. H. B., *Member of Council* (1912), Edmond Castle, Carlisle, and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1900 Grainger, Francis, Southerfield, Abbey Town, by Carlisle.
1893 Green, Rev. R. S. G., M.A., Wetheral Rectory, Carlisle.
1891 Greenop, Joseph, 8 William Street, Workington.
1877 Greenwood, R. H., *Auditor* (1898), Bankfield, Kendal.
1901 Greg, Major John, Escowbeck, Caton, Lancaster.
1913 Grice, Richard, Cross House, Bootle, Cumberland.
1901 Groves, W. G., Holehird, Windermere.
1893 Guildhall Library, London (Bernard Kettle, Librarian).*

1912 Hale, Rev. Bernard G. R., M.A., Edenhall Rectory, Langwathby.
1878 Hargreaves, J. E., Shortlands, Kendal.
1912 Harris, Major Charles Joseph, R.G.A., 14, Scotch Street, Whitehaven.
1912 Harrison, C. H., North Lodge, Cockermouth.
1916 Harrison, J. R., Scalesceugh, by Carlisle.*
1904 Harrison, Miss M. E., The Glen, Far Sawrey, Windermere.
1894 Harrison, Rev. D., M.A., Dunthwaite, Cockermouth.
1916 Hartley, E. L., 1 Paper Buildings, Temple, London.
1911 Hasell, Mrs., Dalemain, Penrith.
1912 Haslam, Rev. J. P., M.A., The Vicarage, Crosby Ravensworth.
1893 Haswell, Colonel John Francis, M.D., C.M.; *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer Parish Register Section* (1911), *and Vice-President* (1913), The Friarage, Penrith.*

1914 Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
1916 Hatjidakis, Prof. Dr., New Phaleron, Greece.
1890 Haverfield, Prof. F., M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A.Scot., F.B.A., *President* (1915), Winshields, Headington Hill, Oxford.
1915 Haythornthwaite, Dr. E. Parker, Rowrah House, *via* Cockermouth.
1915 Hedley, Oswald, Briery Close, Ambleside.
1908 Heelis, E. A., Bongate Cross, Appleby.
1908 Heelis, Mrs. E. A., Bongate Cross, Appleby.
1898 Heelis, Rev. A. J., M.A., Brougham Rectory, Penrith.
1892 Hellon, Robert, Whinthwaite, Seascale, Carnforth.
1918 Henderson, Miss R., Stanwix Brow, Carlisle.
1917 Henderson, Rev. John D., Croft House, Heads Nook, Carlisle.
1910 Henley, Lady Dorothy, 49 Montagu Square, London.*
1881 Hetherington, J. Newby, F.R.G.S., 16 Lansdowne Crescent, Kensington Park, London, W.
1890 Hewitson, William, Appleby.
1885 Hibbert, Percy J., Hampsfield, Grange-over-Sands.*‖
1889 Higginson, H., 3 Warwick Road, Carlisle.
1909 Highmoor, J. R., The Chantry, Ravenstonedale.
1889 Hinds, James P., 25 Howard Place, Carlisle.
1889 Hinds, Miss, 25 Howard Place, Carlisle.
1899 Hobson, William Harrison, Maryport.
1915 Hodgkin, T. Edward, Old Ridley, Stocksfield, Northumberland.
1906 Hodgson, C. Courtenay, The Courts, Carlisle.*
1914 Hodgson, J., junr., Merivale, Yelverton, S. Devon.*
1918 Hodgson, Miss, Katherine S., Newby Grange, Crosby-on-Eden, Carlisle.
1914 Hodgson, Mrs. Alice, Western Lodge, Workington.
1895 Hodgson, Mrs. Hesketh, *Member of Council* (1916), Newby Grange, Crosby-on-Eden, Carlisle.
1901 Holmes, W. A., M.D., 50 Hartington Street, Barrow.
1895 Holt, Miss E. G., Sudley, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.†
1903 Holt, Lady, Blackwell, Windermere.
1913 Hope, Joseph Fearon, The Old Bank, Appleby.
1912 Hornby, Rev. Wm., Stanwix Vicarage, Carlisle.
1912 Horrocks, Mrs., Salkeld Hall, Langwathby, near Penrith.
1882 Hothfield, Lord, *Patron* (1882), Appleby Castle.
1913 Hough, C. H., White Craggs, Ambleside.
1898 Hough, Kighley J., 14 Portland Square, Carlisle.
1904 Houlgate, John William, 5 Threadneedle Street, London.
1909 Howard, Philip J. C., Corby Castle, Carlisle.
1914 Huntrods, Joseph, "Alameda," Whitehaven Road, Workington.
1894 Huddart, A., 9 Lowther Street, Whitehaven.
1895 Hudleston, Ferdinand, Hutton John, Penrith.*‖
1888 Hudson, Rev. Canon, Crosby House, Carlisle.
1902 Hudson, Rev. J. Clare, Thornton Vicarage, Horncastle.
1905 Hughes, T. Cann, M.A., F.S.A., 78 Church Street, Lancaster.
1913 Hutchinson, Sir Joseph, Lorton Hall, Cockermouth.

1914 Inglis, Colonel H. A., Green Lane, Dalston, Cumberland.
1912 Irwin, Wilfred, Derwent Lodge, Cockermouth.

1911 Jackson, Mrs. Edwin, Threlkeld Leys, Cockermouth.
1917 Jackson, Miss Greeba, Threlkeld Leys, Cockermouth.
1899 Jackson, Samuel Hart, Heaning Wood, Ulverston.
1908 Johnson, Miss Alice, 12 Castle Park, Lancaster.
1916 Johnson, Mrs. E. L., The Croft, Bowness-on-Windermere.
1904 Johnston, J. Rooke, Mulcaster Crescent, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1911 Jones, Rev. George, Great Strickland Vicarage, Penrith.
1918 Jones, Trevor B., 9 Chatsworth Square, Carlisle.
1908 Jowett, John Samuel, 3 Windermere Road, Kendal.
1916 Jump, Rev. J. E., 6 Danes Road, Staveley, Kendal.

1913 Keele, Mrs. Emily, Clover Nook, Helm Road, Windermere.
1917 Kelly, Paul Vincent, 36 Kendal Street, Barrow-in-Furness.

1908 Kendal Public Library (J. Wilson Brown, Librarian).*
1898 Kendall, John, L.R.C.P. and S., Oaklands, Coniston.
1889 Kennedy, Myles, Stone Cross, Ulverston.
1914 Kenworthy, John D., Sea Croft, St. Bees.
1906 Kirkbride, Mrs., 1 Park Holme, Keswick.
1906 Kitchin, Rev. J. A., Askham Vicarage, Penrith.
1916 Kirk, Oliver, Ellerslie, Gosforth, Cumberland.

1905 Lamb, J. Elliot, Solicitor, Caistor, Lincs.
1902 Lancaster Public Library (J. M. Dowbiggin, Librarian).*
1909 Lancaster, W. T., F.S.A., 7 Clarendon Place, Mount Preston, Leeds.
1894 Langhorne, John, Watson Villa, Ravelston Park, Edinburgh.*
1903 Law, Rev. R. H., Christ Church Vicarage, Penrith.
1918 Law, Sir Algernon, K.C.M.G., C.B., 74 Brook Street, London, W.1.*
1911 Lawson, Wm. John, Westwood, Brampton.
1882 Lazonby, J., 24 Addison Street, Nottingham.*
1889 Le Fleming, Stanley Hughes, Rydal Hall, Ambleside.
1897 Leconfield, Lord, Petworth, Sussex.
1896 Lediard, H. A., M.D., 26 Lowther Street, Carlisle.
1917 Leech, William Henry Bragg, M.A., 16 Wordsworth Street, Penrith.
1901 Leeds Library (D. A. Cruse, Librarian).
1895 Lehmann u. Stage, Copenhagen.
1914 Leigh, W. B., Poolstock, Heaton Mersey.
1911 Lester, Herbert, Firbank, Penrith.
1911 Llewellyn, H. H., Inglemere, Arnside.
1916 Lightfoot, Ernest W., Birkby House, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1911 Lincoln's Inn, the Hon. Society of (A. F. Etheridge, Librarian).*
1907 Ling, W. N., Ashgate, Wetheral, Carlisle.
1892 Little, William, Chapel Ridding, Windermere.
1903 Little, W., Lowther, Penrith.
1914 Little, William Benjamin, 40 Petteril Street, Carlisle.
1883 Liverpool Free Public Library.
1875 Loftie, Rev. Canon, M.A., Undermound, Rydal, Ambleside.
1916 Lonsdale, Henry, Rose Hill, Carlisle.
1875 Lonsdale, The Earl of, Lowther Castle, Penrith.
1907 Lowry, Arthur, Neiiston, West Byfleet, Surrey.*
1889 Lowther, The Right Hon. J. W., The Speaker, *Vice-President* (1906), Westminster.

1912 Machell, Humphrey Gilbert, c/o British South African Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.
1879 Machell, Lt.-Colonel Thomas, Ridding Bay, Lakeside, Ulverston.*
1915 MacInnes, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, D.D., Dykefields, Burgh-by-Sands.
1892 Magrath, Rev. J. R., D.D., *Vice-President* (1905), Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.*
1912 Makant, Miss, Old Fallbarrow, Bowness-on-Windermere.
1918 Malleson, Rev. H. H., Castle Bromwich Rectory, Warwickshire.
1913 Marks, H. C., 9 Howard Place, Carlisle.
1906 Marsh, Richard T., High Peak, Kenyon, Manchester.
1914 Marshall, Miss Cordelia, Skelwith Fold, Ambleside.
1913 Marshall, Frank E., Hawse End, Keswick.
1894 Marshall, John, Derwent Island, Keswick.
1914 Marshall, Mrs. Stephen, Skelwith Fold, Ambleside.
1917 Martin, T. P., Seaton Park, Workington.
1893 Martindale, J. H., F.R.I.B.A., *Member of Council* (1909), Moor Yeat, Wetheral, Carlisle.
1894 Mason, John, M.D., Windermere.
1911 Mason, J. R., 4 Pow Street, Workington.
1888 Mason, Mrs., Redman House, Kirkby Stephen.
1889 Mason, W. J., Birrenswark, Bowness-on-Solway.
1902 Mathews, T. G., M.D., Green Close, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1913 Maynard, Rev. G. F., Torpenhow Vicarage, Carlisle.
1917 McFarlan, Rev. Allan M., The Vicarage, Cumwhitton, Heads Nook, Carlisle.

1904 McIntire, W. T., Tullie House, Carlisle.
1913 McGilchrist, C. R. B., F.S.A.Scot., 28 Penkett Road, Liscard, Cheshire.
1911 McKelvie, George L., Newtown, Ravenglass.
1902 Metcalfe-Gibson, Mrs. A., Cold Beck, Ravenstonedale.
1897 Millard, Rev. F. L. H., M.A., *Member of Council* (1899), St. Aidan's, Carlisle.
1913 Miller, Thomas P., Merlewood, Grange-over-Sands.
1889 Monkhouse, John, Hawthorn Villas, Kendal.
1902 Monnington, Rev. Canon, Hopefield, Lowick, Ulverston.
1913 Moore, Mrs., Ullcoats, Egremont, Cumberland.
1917 Moore, S. A., M.A., The Grammar School, Kendal.
1912 Moore, Wm. Parkin, Whitehall, Cumberland.*
1909 Moor, Rev. Chas., D.D., Apley Rise, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.*
1916 Morris, Rev. W. P., Patterdale Rectory, Ullswater, Penrith.
1913 Mossop, Matthew, The Cottage, Seascale.
1898 Mounsey-Heygate, Mrs. R., Docklow Court, Leominster.
1911 Musgrave, George, Galesyke, Wasdale, Cumberland.
1904 Musgrave, J. H., Kirkgate House, Cockermouth.
1909 Musgrave, Percy, Ghyll Head, Windermere.

1899 Nanson, Ernest Lonsdale, Seascale, Cumberland.
1908 Nanson, John, The Friary, Appleby.
1911 Nelson, Mrs., Croft House, Mealsgate, Cumberland.
1914 Nelson, Mrs. H. J., Vale View, St. Bees.
1913 Nelson, John, Parkfield, Egremont.
1912 New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.*
1897 New York Public Library, Astor Library Buildings, New York.
1916 Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society.
1909 Newcastle Public Library (Basil Anderton, Librarian), New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
1914 Newton, Miss Mary, Vale View, St. Bees.
1903 Nicholson, Francis, F.Z.S., Ravenscroft, Windermere.
1898 Nicholson, Miss Margaret, Carleton House, Clifton, Penrith,*
1889 Noble, Miss, Beckfoot, Bampton, Penrith.
1890 Noble, Miss Elizabeth, Beckfoot, Bampton, Penrith.
1908 North, Lt.-Col. Oliver, Newton Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1910 North Lonsdale Field Club (H. B. Turney, Hon. Sec., Lightburn Avenue, Ulverston).
1905 Nuttall, John R., F.R.Hist.Socy., Thornfield, Lancaster.
1918 Nelson, F. B., Stratheden, Langwathby, Cumberland.

1916 Orr, Dr. James, 17 Empress Drive, Walney, Barrow-in-Furness.
1905 Oxford Architectural Society (C. F. Bell, Librarian), Ashmolean Museum Oxford.

1892 Park, James, C.P.A., 149 Broadway, New York.
1910 Parker, Col. John W. R., C.B., D.L., F.S.A., Browsholme Hall, near Clitheroe, Lancs.*
1913 Parker, Rev. H. Hunter, Arlecdon Vicarage, Frizington.
1899 Parker, Edw. J., Caerluel, 13 Alexandra Road, Southport.
1915 Parker, Francis, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby, Westmorland.
1914 Parker, F. C. F., Skirwith Abbey, Langwathby, R.S.O.
1911 Parker, Lt. T. C., Skirwith Abbey, Langwathby, R.S.O., Cumberland.
1883 Parkin, John S., The New University Club, St. James' Street, London, S.W.
1916 Pattinson, A., Hylands, Kendal.
1914 Peabody Institute, Baltimore, U.S.A.
1905 Pearson, Alexander, Abbots Brow, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1905 Pearson, R. O'Neill, 20 Cavendish Street, Ulverston.
1900 Pease, Howard, F.S.A., Otterburn Towers, Northumberland.
1900 Penfold, Henry, *Member of Council* (1914), 1 Lorne Terrace, Brampton.
1909 Penney, Norman, F.S.A., Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
1896 Penrith Free Library.

1896 Petty, S. Lister, Dykelands, Ulverston.
1887 Philadelphia Library Company, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
1903 Phillips, Rev. C. T., Ivegill Vicarage, near Carlisle.
1916 Pierpoint, Mrs. C. E., Brow Top, Warwick, Carlisle.
1913 Pope, Rev. R. M., Powter How, Keswick.
1911 Popham, Mrs. Leyborne-, Johnby Hall, Greystoke, R.S.O., Cumberland.*
1896 Postlethwaite, George B., Pwlholm, Primley Park, Paignton.‖
1910 Potts, Charles E., 170 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
1917 Pratt, Dr. Eldon, Irish Street, Whitehaven.
1875 Prescott, Ven. Archdeacon and Chancellor, *Vice-President* (1897), *Member of Parish Register Committee* (1911), The Abbey, Carlisle.*
1907 Pusey, Mrs., 28 Shootup Hill, London, N.W.

1899 Quirk, Miss Emily G., Highcote, Workington.

1902 Ragg, Rev. Frederick W., M.A., F.R.Hist. Socy., *Member of Council* (1909), Manor House, Lower Boddington, Byfield, R.S.O.*
1914 Ragg, Mrs., Manor House, Lower Boddington, Byfield, R.S.O.
1895 Ramsden, F. J., M.A., Abbotswood, Barrow-in-Furness.
1912 Randall, James, Stanley Mount, Ulverston.
1917 Rashdall, The Very Rev. Hastings, D.D., *Vice-President* (1917), The Deanery, Carlisle.
1883 Rawnsley, Rev. Canon, Allan Bank, Grasmere.
1903 Rawnsley, Willingham F., Loughrigg Holme, Ambleside, and Shamley Green, Guildford, Surrey.
1901 Rea, Mrs. J. H., Gatehouse, Eskdale, by Carnforth.
1892 Reade, Rev. Canon, M.A., Ings, near Kendal.*
1913 Reaney, P. H., M.A., 50 Hertford Drive, Wallasey, Cheshire.
1913 Redmayne, Hugh, Brathay Hall, Ambleside.
1916 Redmayne, Paul Brewis, The Village House, Dalston, R.S.O.
1916 Redmayne, W. B., The Village House, Dalston, R.S.O.
1910 Reid, R. C., Cleughbrae Cottage, Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire.
1912 Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie, 19 Rue Spontini, Paris.
1911 Richardson, John, Solicitor, Appleby.
1901 Richmond, Robert, Bannel Head, Kendal.
1910 Rigg, R. Morton, Licentiate R.I.B.A., 46 King Street, Penrith.
1902 Rigg, Richard, Applegarth, Windermere.
1884 Riley, Hamlet, Ennim, Penrith.
1906 Riley, Miss R. A., 24 Bushey Mill Lane, Watford, Herts.
1890 Rivington, C. R., Castle Bank, Appleby.†‖
1912 Roberts, Rev. Arthur Senior, Rector of Tatham, near Lancaster.
1913 Robinson, John G., The Hoo, Windermere.
1916 Roe, Mrs. Leyland, Birthwaite Lodge, Windermere.
1900 Rowley, Mrs. W. E., Glassonby, Kirkoswald, R.S.O.
1903 Rumney, A. W., Keswick.
1905 Ruston-Harrison, C. W., *Editor of Parish Register Series* (1908), *and Member of Council* (1913), 8 Eden Terrace, Stanwix, Carlisle.*†‖
1914 Rylands Library, The John, Manchester.*
1912 Rymer, Miss, Calder Abbey, Calderbridge.

1918 Sanders, Sir Edgar C., Eden Hey, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1914 Sandys, Major-George, Graythwaite Hall, Newby Bridge.
1917 Schmid, E. H. de, 21 Warwick Square, Carlisle.
1915 Scholefield, Cotterill, Newbiggin Hall, Carlisle.
1908 Scott, Daniel, *Member of Council* (1916), 13 Brunswick Square, Penrith.*
1913 Scott, John, 7 West View, Ilkley, Yorks.
1900 Scott, Rev. Alfred, Oak Bank, Wetheral, Carlisle.
1904 Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam, Bart., *Member of Council* (1914), *Member of Parish Register Committee* (1915), Linthwaite, Windermere.*
1892 Scott, Sir Benjamin, Linden House, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1904 Scott, T. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., Lowther Street, Carlisle.
1916 Scott-Nicholson, Mrs., Barn Close, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1889 Severn, Arthur, R.I., Brantwood, Coniston.

1912 Sewell, Hubert W., St. Ann's, Carlisle.
1911 Sewell, John, 7 The Crescent, Carlisle.
1907 Sewell, Miss B. W., Brandlingill, Cockermouth.
1908 Sharpe, Joseph, 3 Plowden Buildings, Temple, London, E.C. 4.
1913 Shaw, Mrs. Charles H., Edenhall, Langwathby, R.S.O.
1915 Shaw, R. W., M.D., Manitowaning, Grand Manitoulin Island, Ontario, Canada.
1917 Shepherd, J. W., Sedbergh.
1910 Shepherd, Mrs. Tailzour, Shaw End, Kendal.
1913 Sherwin, John, The Grange, Egremont.
1905 Simpson, A. W., The Handicrafts, Kendal.
1909 Simpson, Frank Gerald, 3 Wesley Terrace, Boston Spa, R.S.O., Yorks.†
1895 Simpson, J., Solicitor, Cockermouth.
1907 Singleton, J. E., 8 Spencer Street, Carlisle.
1910 Skelton, Joseph, 85 Wood Street, Maryport.
1908 Slack, John, 18 Bank Street, Carlisle.
1912 Slack, Robert, Derwent Hill, Keswick.
1917 Slee, Miss Mary, 54 Lowther Street, Carlisle.
1912 Slingsby, W. Cecil, Beetham House, Milnthorpe.
1903 Smith, J. W., Penrith.
1897 Smith, John P., Arndene, Barrow-in-Furness.
1888 Snape, Rev. R. H., 31 Arlington Road, Eastbourne.
1904 Somervell, John, Broom Close, Kendal.
1917 Sparke, Archibald, F.R.S.L., F.L.A., Reference Library, Bolton.
1908 Spedding, Captain J. Carlisle (A.P.D.), 11 St. George's Place, Canterbury.
1913 Spedding, Miss, Mirehouse, Keswick.
1916 Spence, Dr. Joseph E., 7 Marlborough Gardens, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1913 State Historical Society of Wisconsin, U.S.A.
1897 Stead, E. W., Dalston Hall, Carlisle.
1913 Stephenson, Mrs. Annie E., Beanlands Park, Carlisle.
1914 Stick, Rev. N., 7 Portland Street, Workington.
1899 STRICKLAND, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sutton, Alfred, Scotby, Carlisle.
1912 Sutton, Miss Mary S., Bridekirk Vicarage, near Cockermouth.
1914 Sweeten, H. L., 3 Devonshire Street, Penrith.
1896 Sykes, Rev. W. S., M.A., Balderstone, 2 Blenheim Avenue, Southampton.

1915 Taylor, Rev. Samuel, M.A., The Rectory, Flookborough.
1905 Thompson, John B., Barwickstead, Beckermet, Carnforth.
1881 Thompson, Miss, Croft House, Askham, Penrith.
1899 Thompson, Miss Helena, Park End, Workington.
1911 Thompson, Mrs. Heywood, Nunwick Hall, Penrith.
1913 Thompson, N. N., St. Bees.
1899 Thompson, Robert, Fern Bank, Great Corby, Carlisle.
1910 Tomlinson, Rev. A. R., The Vicarage, Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth.
1908 Tomlinson, Dr. Paget, The Biggins, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1917 Todd, Miss Evelyn, 3 Chiswick Street, Carlisle.
1890 Townley, William G. M., Hard Cragg, Grange-over-Sands.
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CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Two Life Subscriptions	21	0	0
Dividends from War Loan...	0	15	9
Bank Interest	0	12	0
	£22	7	9

	£	s.	d.
Invested in War Loan	19	0	0
In Bank	3	7	9
	£22	7	9

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account..	48	8	11
Subscriptions received	234	11	0
Rev. J. R. Magrath, D.D., Donation	1	0	0
Sales of Back Parts	1	16	0
Bank Interest	2	4	4
Balance to next Account	21	10	5
	£309	10	8

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Congress of Archæological Societies Subscription (1916-17), £1 .. .. .. 200 Reports, 7s. 6d.	1	7	6
Expenses of Annual Meeting, Postage of Circulars, &c.	4	10	7
Printing and Stationery	12	9	2
Postage of Receipts and Correspondence	2	5	0
Expenses of Spring Meeting, Postage of Circulars, &c.	7	4	6
Printing and Binding Vol. XVII., N.S. *Transactions*	243	15	0
Blocks for Illustrations	25	7	8
Postage and Carriage of Volumes	12	11	3
	£309	10	8

Examined and found correct,

R. H. GREENWOOD,
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RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
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EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
550 Reports Ambleside Exploration	1	10	6
220 Offprints Art. I. *Transactions*, N.S. XV.	4	15	0
Thos. Garside (Painting and Repairing Hut)	2	18	4
Balance to next Account	13	18	5
	£23	2	3

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RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
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Subscriptions received	5	15	0
Bank Interest	0	6	10
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EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
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Bank Interest	0	17	3
	£94	12	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Printing and Binding Barton Register	54	17	6
Postage Receipts and Correspondence, 1915-16	0	6	1
Do. do. 1916-17	0	8	6
Balance to next Account	39	0	1
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PRINTED MAPS
OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

ADDENDA.

Page 18. Between the paragraphs dated 1646 and 1650, add:—
(N.D.) WESTMORLAND. Book 1. Chap. 43 (page) 85. The same ringed headpiece with fruit design. The initial W. is now very small and contained within a half-inch square; an outer design of shaded foliage, without marginal lines, increases the size to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The English text in eleven paragraphs. The sig. letters Aaa.
On page 86, Book 1. WESTMORLAND Chap. 43. A headpiece, $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with an upright oval in the centre (similar to the one on the Cumberland 1611 edition); the same list of towns but with a much larger tail piece, triangular in form and containing a horizontally placed oval. George Humble's imprint still remains on the map.

Page 58. In paragraph dated 1763, omit the words, "The plate number is altered" and substitute "The plate number is sometimes found erased," as for example on the copy at the Kendal Free Library.

Page 66. In the paragraph dated 1786, for "posession" read "possession."

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